

THE SIGNAL.

PRICE & REID, Publishers.
W. W. PRICE, Editor.

DAHLONEGA, Ga., Feb. 11, 1887.

EDITORIAL.

Notice.

Mr. J. P. Reed and myself have formed a partnership for the publication of the SIGNAL, and the paper will hereafter be issued by Price & Reid.

Mr. Reed is well known to you. He new firm intend to do everything in their power to give the readers of the SIGNAL a paper that they may be justly proud of. Mr. Reed will be the business manager and soliciting agent for the paper and I hope that our people will aid him in his efforts.

I will still remain as the editor of the paper, and my efforts shall be devoted to Dahlonega and Lumpkin county.

I thank the patrons of the SIGNAL for the cordial and warm support that they have given the paper, and for the many kindnesses that they so frequently extended to me. I trust that our people will give the new firm the same broad and liberal support in the future that has been given in the past.

All those who are due for subscription up to the first of this year will please come forward and settle.

W. W. PRICE.

Quite a sensation was created in Greenville, S. C., by the appearance of Calvin Germany, from Hoggback mountain in North Carolina, who claims that he has just found out that the negroes have been emancipated. It seems that during the last year of the war he left the city and went up in the mountains and was taken by Mr. Holly, being under the impression that he was still in slavery. He has since then thought the same, never having been told otherwise nor having been anywhere to find out. He says that he has been repeatedly whipped but don't remember the last time, and when asked what he was whipped for said he was supposed or half work. He would probably have died under the impression that he was still in slavery, but a brother of his discovered him last Christmas and brought him away.

Somewhat recently made an unjust assault on the American eagle. The writer said that he was unworthy of the place he holds as the emblem of freedom and America, the allegation being that he feeds on unclean food, that he attacks only birds and animals weaker and smaller than himself, and that he cruelly tears and devours defenseless birds. May be the writer has become infatuated with the American buzzard, and wants that delicate and modest looking bird placed on our dollars. We say let the eagle stay, as he is an emblem of bravery and courage. Even if he does devour a few small animals and birds that is no reason why we should banish him from our dollar.

BRAHMA Young has risen from the dead to resurrect Mormonism. At least he was seen alive in a house in a Kansas town not long ago, and the people around there believe that he played off as dead years ago and then went to London and was to rise again as from the dead to revive the Mormon religion. There seems to be no doubt but that he is still living.

Mrs. MARY MURPHY, of St Louis, is cutting a new set of teeth at the age 100. She will not have much trouble with the old man now as the doctors have been cutting his teeth out for the last 100 years.

Ex Governor Foster of Ohio, thinks that John Sherman will be the Republican nominee for President in 1888.

About 400,000 barrels of coal oil are consumed daily on this earth.

FROM AUGUSTA.

How Will McVea Dahlonega's Future and says "Let her Roll?"—The Effects of a Medical College and a Cheap Boarding House.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Feb. 1, 1887.

Mr. Editor:—I have been thinking for some time past if you would allow me space in your highly prized little paper to give you some brief notes from Augusta, but I suppose that you keep better posted on the intended rail road from here to Chattanooga than I do, and I suppose that would be about all likely to interest your readers now. Augusta is quite a nice little city of thirty-five thousand inhabitants situated on the bank of the old Savannah, and having quite large rail road facilities it offers all inducement to home industry, and advancement which capitalists and the keen eyed speculators are fast taking advantage of. I see in your last issue that there is another rail road company going to apply for a charter to build a road that will pass within the borders of old Lumpkin, and if the Augusta and Chattooga gives us a lift and the Gainesville and Dahlonega also what will keep old Dahlonega from booming with a vim that she has for many years been happily dreaming of. I say let her roll and once more may her citizens wear a smile of prosperity, and may she ever be the "Golden Queen" of the mountains. There are enrolled at our College 102 students, 32 of whom are in the graduating class, which makes it the largest class since the war, and in it are some young men of fine intellect and culture and who bid fair some day to stand at the head of the profession, but you know on the other hand there are quacks and dead heads in all professions. There are four old N. G. A. C. boys here—Doss, Ware, Camp and Terrell, and the ties that bound us together in old Dahlonega I found I still unbroke and the many happy hours spent together will never be forgotten. Our commencement comes off the first of March when some will bound out for the far West to make a name for themselves and an honor to our State. Others will locate at their respective homes while a porti n (I with them) will have to stand the effects of a cheap boarding house for another winter.

W. W. McCA.

In Montana the temperature varies from 124 degrees in the summer to 60 degrees below zero in the winter. Last winter a miner on the mountain side saw eight bears swept by an avalanche from the mountain opposite him into the valley below. When the snow melted in the spring, he sold them, their hides for \$8 apiece, took their ears to the territorial treasurer as proof that he had killed them, and received \$8 each for them. Two other men, this winter, were not so fortunate. They saw an avalanche start from the top of the mountain on whose side they were working. They sprang behind large trees, but the avalanche swept the trees away, hurling them to bottom of the ravine, where their bodies will remain, buried in the snow, till it melts next spring or summer.

A terrible tragedy occurred in Jones county, Georgia, last Saturday morning. Two boys, age 10 and 8, while in the woods gathering brush, were set upon by Sam Bivins, aged 17, and murdered with an axe. Charles Rivers, the father of the boys, headed a searching party and found the bodies hidden in a gully at 1 o'clock Sunday morning. Bivins is in jail and has confessed. He says he had a fight with the boys.

"There was but few soldiers in the war," said Capt. Campbell, "who were not card players, and they nearly all liked to own a deck, but they had a dread of being killed with a deck on their person. Whenever we heard the canons begin to boom and the guns of the picket men began to clatter, we knew that a battle was coming, and you would see men by the hundred drawing their cards from their pockets and throwing them along the road."

W. H. SATTERFIELD, Sheriff
Indianapolis Journal.

HE KNEW WHERE HE WAS GOING.—Dr. Matt Alexander committed suicide at Knoxville, Tenn., on the 1st by taking five grains of morphine. He was one of the leading physicians of Knoxville. He left a note saying: "I die with malice toward none. I go to hell. Tl my son to go to heaven." Dr. Alexander was a member of the board of examining surgeons of the pensions department.

A young lady once said to Sam Jones (her father was a preacher too) "My father don't believe in revivals." "Well," said Sam, "there's where your father and the devil are alike."

"Yes I am opposed to the girls marryin' furriers" said old Mrs. Sipes. "I'm just that opposed to it that if my gal's can't marry people of their own sex they needn't marry at all, and that's all there is about it."

Among recent achievements of medical science are recorded the replacing of fingers that have been cut entirely off, so as to grow together again, and become as serviceable as ever, and taking out a diseased part of a bone, and putting in its place a piece of bone from some animal. The parts are said to unite, forming one bone.

HALLS. How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure.

J. C. CHENET & CO., Proprietors.

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On trades 53 and 54 Pallman Buffet Sleeper between Atlanta and New York, N. O. and 51 and 52 on Dallman Buffet Sleeper between Atlanta and New Orleans. On trades 53 and 54 Pallman Buffet Sleeper, Montgomery to Washington and Atlanta via Dahlonega. On trades 52 and 53 between Richmond and Greensboro and Dahlonega.

Through tickets on sale at principal stations to all points. For rates and information, apply to any agent of the Company or to:

COL. HAAS, T. M., J. C. TAYLOR, Gen. Pass. Agt.,

Washington, D. C.



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By W. W. Price.

VOL. XLVII.

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\$100 Per Annum. Single Copy Five Cents.

DAHLONEGA, GA., FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1887.

NO. 19.

Is Life Worth Living?
Is life worth living? Ask of him
Who took both day and night
To make a little home for those
So dear unto his sight.
Is life worth living? Ask of her
Who, crowned with widow's weeds,
Doth suppose happiness
In kind and noble deeds.
Is life worth living? Ask again
Of those who have highest aim
To make their fellowmen
Without one thought of fame.
Is life worth living?" Ah! dear friend,
Let these good people tell;
A better question far is this—
Is life worth living well!
—Columbus Dispatch.

THE STORY OF A BOOK.

BY BENJAMIN NORTHUP.

The housemaid had found it in an old cedar box in the attic and put it beside a volume of Dickens on the middle shelf of the library bookcase. It was a little, square, green-covered, dog-eared, round-cornered geography. It was published when the art of geography-making was comparatively speaking, in its infancy. Its maps had blue seas, green, red, white, yellow, purple, brown, and many other colored lands, and it was embellished with old pictures of still older people dressed more singularly still who have become entirely extinct long since the artist who drew them died, if the geographies of the present day are reliable in their illustrations.

The advent of this old-fashioned volume among the richly bound books in the library caused a flutter of excitement not unmixed with indignation.

"I can't see for the life of me," exclaimed a collection of Matthew Arnold's essays, "why this common book should force itself upon our company."

"No, nor I," responded the Dickens novel, sharply. "If this library is to be turned into a literary junk shop we might as well be in a second-hand store at once."

"Yes, indeed," echoed in unison a row of Scott's novels, which stood like a line of British soldiers with bright red suits, on an opposite shelf.

"Come, what have you got to say for yourself?" inquired gruff old Ben Johnson. "What made you stick yourself in here against our consent?"

"I didn't want to take it, either, for a moment," said the Geography, mildly. "Indeed I didn't. It wasn't my fault. I was lying in the old cedar chest in the attic, where I have lain ever since she grew up and where I would have been now—but."

"Sic!" interrupted Dickens. "Who shall pray?"

"Why, don't you know her?" replied the Geography, in amazement. "I thought you must know her. She used to study me when she was a little pink-faced girl, years and years ago. She and Jack studied me together. They were very fond of me, and I suppose that is the reason I have been kept so long."

"Jack?" again inquired the inquisitive Dickens, "who is Jack?"

"Jack," continued the Geography, enthusiastically, "was the handsomest boy I ever knew, and I knew a whole generation of boys and girls too. I ought to know them well, for I was read, thumbmed and studied by them for nearly forty years before Jack found me on the book shelf in his father's library, where his older brother had left me when he finished school and went to sea."

"That doesn't explain how you happened to be here," interposed Bob Johnson, merrily. "Come us that?"

"I was just about to tell you," continued the Geography. "You see, Jack took me to school with him the very first day he went there. It was the little red school house under the hill. You probably know it. No! I thought everyone knew where that was. The master was very strict and very cruel, so I used to think, and every day he used to whip nearly all the boys and keep that half the girls in at recess. Just because they whispered, and I tell you that boys and girls can't keep from whispering in school any more than from breathing. I said 'nearly all' the boys. Jack was one he didn't whip. Why? Jack was a cripple. How did that happen? I'll tell you. Phillips—she was Jack's sweetheart—was the prettiest girl in all the school. She was younger than Jack just a year. He was twelve and she eleven, and they loved each other just as much as people a good deal older than they were, if not a little more. One day after school Jack and Phillips were sliding down the school hill on Jack's big sled. The master was out watching them. The road didn't run straight down the hill, but wound around down through a small grove of trees. The road had been covered with water and was ice from top to bottom, and the sleds flew fast as the wind as they

went down. This afternoon Phillips sat in front of the sled, her little red stockings curled up under her dress, while Jack held on behind and stirred with his leg. They started—the last sled they had—from the top, and were going faster than they had ever gone before, when Phillips gave a little scream and caught hold of the sled tighter than ever. Jack looked over her shoulder and saw a log sled, piled high with logs, crossing the road. How fast they were going, and how slow it crept along! The seconds seemed like years. They couldn't possibly turn out, for it was in the very middle of the grave. It didn't take Jack long to make up his mind to do. With a quick sweep of his leg he turned the sled sideways. He couldn't stop it, but he could make the end where he sat the logs first.

A second later Phillips was lying in a little frightened heap in the snow by the roadside unburnt, but Jack was stretched out, white and senseless, under his sled by the side of the big rungs of the log sled.

"The master picked him up, and carried him to the schoolhouse. Then he sent for Jack's father, who was the country doctor. After Jack opened his eyes and knew any one he was carried home, and he didn't leave it all winter long. His back was injured, so they said. The next spring he was able to go to school again, but he couldn't play with the other boys. His crutches were in the way, and no master how much he whispered the master never whipped him. He never wanted to, either, for most every one loved Jack. He used to sit with Phillips and they learned their lessons out of me." During recess they would open me at the map of Europe, and mark out the trip they were going to take when they grew up and were married. They were going to Paris where Jack was going to be cured. Then they would live in Italy a year or so on the banks of a beautiful lake, and they would be happy that they wouldn't care whether they had any money or not."

"Well," observed Dickens, when the Geography paused a moment to breathe, "did they marry?"

"No," returned the other sadly. "The next year Jack died and was buried in the little churchyard behind the village church. Phillips's father preached the sermon at the funeral and the whole school put flowers on the grave. For while Phillips was inconsolable, but such grief never lasts very long, so I've learned, and before her school days were over she was just as cheery and much more beautiful than ever before. I was told away years before she grew up—had away very carefully—for Phillips never forgot the secrets that I shared with her. But I haven't seen her for years. I don't know really what has become of her. She brought me to this house with her over in the old chest, I—"

At that moment the library door opened and there entered the mistress of the house, a slight, handsome woman with a sweet face and silver hair. "Thought I heard a noise on the book shelves," she said, "but I don't see anything there to make it now. Perhaps it might have been a mouse." "It looks for it. Why?" she exclaimed, as she seized the old geography and drew it out of its place, "how did this dear old book ever come down here? I thought I had lost it years ago."

Sitting down near the table she opened the well-worn leaves. When she came across the old time map of Europe, crossed by pencil marks, her face softened, and as she bent over to kiss the soiled and disfigured confidant two tears were mingled with the blue waters of the sea.

"I think," whispered Dickens to Matthew Arnold, as he nodded in the direction of the old geography, "I think I know, why, why the geography was kept so long."

"Yes," softly echoed the red-coated line of Scott, "Yes; we think you do." —*New York Graphic.*

The Blue Catfish as Game.

"My life I have taken great delight in fishing, and have had the pleasure of landing many of the game fishes of our waters. Among those which have furnished the most sport is the blue or channel cat. Of all the fish that I ever hooked it makes the hardest fight for its life. It differs from them in this way, when struck leap out of the water and rush through it with their mouths open, thus making it much easier to conquer and land them; while the catfish takes the hook in its mouth and starts for the bottom of the stream or lake with a vim that will test the tackle of the best expert. I have had more real sport with it than with any other fish I ever tackled. It is full of fight from the strike to the landing net, and requires longer to bring it to hand than any other of its weight."

—*Buffalo Cemeterian.*

A New Calling.

"Baron—How am I to get my living?" That is quite simple, Herr Graf. As you are aware, I have many acquaintances among the elite of the Capitol, and I intend to enter into an engagement with a large firm of dressmakers and milliners. It will be my duty to attend during the busiest hours of the day, and in my presence, the fair purchasers will feel ashamed to haggle about the prices, d'ye see.—*Flaggona Bister.*

FAMILY BURIAL LOTS.

How They Should be Selected
and Embellished.

Choosing a Site Siza of Lots, Monuments
and Arrangement of Graves.

The most suitable locations for family cemeteries in a rural cemetery are on slightly elevated grounds, on natural hillsides or rolling undulations. Flat or level sections have the disadvantage of their monuments being forsaken, when located near the middle of a section, while too deep or abrupt grounds are inconvenient of access; besides that, its surface is liable to be washed.

The selection of a site near the middle of a cemetery, or on a secluded boundary section, is simply a matter of taste, as both localities have their charms and beauty.

A costly and elaborate monument, a conspicuous situation is generally preferred, and lots facing a main path or drive selected on account of the largest number of visitors passing, and such are the most suitable sites for those who desire prominence; while the quietness of a boundary section with abundance of dark and deep foliage, away from the thoroughfare of the principal and leading drives and paths, where the birds build their nests and fill the solitude of the sacred place with sweet and tuneful songs, find as many admirers. It is therefore safe to say that any of these locations are good.

The size of a family burial lot depends upon the probable number of interments, the taste of its owner, and the size of monument proposed to be erected. The average size of a first-class family lot is 20x30 feet or 24x31 feet. The former admits 14 graves with space for a monument of 3x4 feet at the base, besides sufficient room for decorative planting; the latter, 16 graves with room for a centre monument, measuring at its base 6x6 feet, besides planting space. In nine cases out of ten but half the originally proposed interments will be made on the plot. From careful observations in our most prominent and oldest cemeteries, the average area of such a lot is nearly seven times the space required for that number of graves.

The purchaser, in selecting a family burial lot, should know beforehand what style and size monument he proposes to erect, or whether the horizontal slab shall be substituted in its place. For a conspicuous, costly monument, a prominent location is definitely preferable to a secluded, perhaps obscure location. An elevated point gives prominence to an obelisk or a column, erected on a high pedestal; while a location at the junction of several drives, with an opportunity of viewing the same from different points, is preferable for a statue, or fine sculptural works.

A large monument requires liberal space, and it would be a great mistake to erect such on an ordinary sized lot, without room to arrange graves in an appropriate style, and to plant what is necessary to relieve the base of the monument from adjoining lot decorations.

And to buy a family burial plot without considering the question of a monument, leaving it for further consideration, is equally wrong, and has often caused deep regret.

The manner of arranging graves on a family lot should also be decided before any interments are made. Assuming that the base of the monument forms a square with two graves on each of its four sides, laying at right angles to their respective fronts, thus providing room for eight graves, with the head nearest to the monument, and about one foot apart from the same; but if the family need more room, graves can be located upon the diagonal lines of the square; three feet from the corner of the monument there is room for additional graves adjoining. In this arrangement sufficient space will be found for decorative planting, and it is questionable whether all the graves will be occupied, the rear graves may safely be marked as temporary planting, if the surroundings demands a background for the monument, or stately tree, should the owner prefer it, in place of the same.—*Buffalo Cemeterian.*

How Things Got Mixed.

"How are you?" said a bustling gentleman, entering the private office. "You are the head of the institution, I believe?"

"We-el," responded the inmate of the office, "I am sometimes."

"Ain't you Mr. Blank?"

"Yes, sir."

"I believe I did business with you as the head of the firm when I was here last."

"Yes, I believe you did."

"Has there been a change since then?"

"Well, not exactly; but we phoned a lady at the head of the sales department not long ago, and sometimes it's a little difficult to tell who is running the institution."

Not Yet.

"George," said the senior partner to the junior, in a law firm of three: "I thought you told me that Alfred had gone out of town on legal business? I understand he's down the road on a visit to a young lady."

"Well, sir," said George with an inquiring look; "it's not illegal to call on a young lady, I believe?" —*Puck.*

The City of Roses.

New Orleans is said to be delightful in the late fall months, before the winter rains set in, but I believe it looks its best in March and April. This is owing to the roses. If the town was not attached to the name of the Crescent City, it might very well adopt the title of the City of Roses. So kind are climate and soil that the magnificent varieties of this queen of flowers, which at the north bloom only in hot-houses, or with great care are planted out doors in the heat of summer, thrive here in the open air with prodigious abundance and beauty. In April the town is literally embowered in them; they fill door-yards and gardens, they overspread the porches, they climb the sides of the houses, they spread over the trees, they take possession of truffles and fences and walls, perfume the air and enliven the heart with color. In the outlying parks, like that of the Jockey Club and the florist's gardens at Carrollton, there are fields of them, acres of the finest sorts, waving in the spring wind. Alas! can beauty ever satisfy? This wonderful spectacle fills one with a knowledge not exquisite longing. These flowers pervade the town, old women on the street corners sit behind bunches of them, the florist's windows blithely with them; friends dispatch to each other great baskets of them, the lobbies at the theatre and the amateur performers stand behind high barricades of roses which the good humored audience piles upon the stage, everybody carries roses and wears roses, and the houses overflow with them. In this passion for flowers you may read a prominent trait of the people. For myself, I like to see a spot on this earth where beauty is enjoyed for itself and let to run to waste, but if ever the industrial spirit of the French-Italians should prevail along the littoral of Louisiana and Mississippi, the raising of flowers for the manufacture of perfumes would become a most profitable industry.—*Harper's Magazine.*

The Tramp Came Out Ahead.

During the early days of the Union Pacific, when Webster Snyder was general superintendent, H. M. Hoxie was his assistant. Snyder and Hoxie were an active team, and one of them was nearly always on the road, examining its construction or supervising the details of its conduct. At the time of which I speak, the road was completed a short distance beyond Kearney, and Mr. Hoxie had been out to the end of the line and was returning. The roadbed was naturally very rough, and the progress of all trains necessarily very slow. Somewhere west of Kearney a tramp boarded Mr. Hoxie's train, and attempted to work the conductor for a free ride to Omaha. The conductor resisted his plea, but his importunities became so pressing and pathetic that he was finally led to Mr. Hoxie.

"Let you ride to Omaha for nothing?" said he, when application was made to him. "No. When we get to the next station the conductor will put you off." The order was strictly obeyed, and the discomfited beat forced out of the car and on to the depot platform at Kearney. To say that Mr. Hoxie was surprised when, upon alighting from the train at Omaha, the first person that he encountered was the identical tramp would be to put it very mildly.

"How did you get here?" inquired the official.

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"How did you get here?"

"I walked," said the tramp.

Davy Jones's Locker.

Responding to a correspondent's inquiry as to the origin of the nautical phrase, "Gone to Davy Jones's Locker," the New York Sun says: "Davy Jones's Locker is the sailor man's name for the place of the dead who are buried at sea.

When a man dies at sea his body is sewed up in canvas, some heavy weight is attached to the feet to make sure that the body sinks, and the whole is then dropped overboard.

The body has gone to Davy Jones's Locker.

That fisher utters sounds was known in early times, and Aristotle and Action both refer to the sound-uttering fishes of the Mediterranean.

The Ceylon fishermen are familiar with a fish which they call "mugger," that makes an enormous harp when disturbed; and Pallegoix, in his history of Siam, refers to a brilliant fish, resembling our flounder, which the natives call "dog's tongue," that attaches itself to a boat's bottom, and gives out a variety of sounds.

Considerable excitement was occasioned at Batticaloa, Ceylon, a number of years ago, by the report that musical sounds were heard rising from the sea in various places. Sir E. Tennent visited the locality and interrogated several fishermen who had heard the notes, and described them as resembling the faint sweet notes of an Eolian harp.

According to the men, they were very audible during the dry season, and they had always known of them, and their fathers before them.

They called the sound "the voice of Neptune." They evidently had an attempt to produce the sound. The men pointed out some of the musicians, which proved to be the shells known to science as *Littorina levius* and *Conchilium pulus*.

Tennent engaged the men to take him to the spot, and one moonlight night they rowed him to a locality about 300 yards northeast of the jetty of the fort gate, and while the boat rested in perfect

NOISY FISHES.

Some Mysterious Sounds
That Come from the Sea.

Various Noises, Musical and Otherwise,
Made by the Finny Tribe.

Often times noises that come from the sea, and are seemingly inexplicable, proceed from certain small animals.

That many fishes utter sounds is well known; as many as six different species of finny vocalists have been heard from time to time.

A number of years ago, while on a

fishng trip in the Gulf of Mexico in the vicinity of Yucatan, I hauled in a small fish, known to science as the *Hemiramphus*, and to sailors as the *Devil-fish*, and to the natives as the *Devil*. It was a fish better known, as no sooner did I take it in hand than it rolled on a most expressive pair of eyes as far as a fish could roll them and commenced to appeal that quite astonished me. First the grunts were low and uttered singly, then they grew louder and louder, until finally the fish darted at me in a perfect volley of sounds that I accepted as an encracy for mercy and hurriedly tossed him back. Later I caught many grunts, and they were all very talkative out of water, but whether these sounds could be uttered in their native element it would be difficult to determine.

Dr. C. C. Abbott heard the mud sun-

fish utter a deep grunting sound,

and the gizzard shad makes an audible ring noise.

The chub sucker utters a single prolonged note, while the catfish

produces a gentle huming sound.

Abbott believes, however, that the most

musical of the fishes is the eel, that utters a single note frequently repeated,

and has a slightly metallic resonance.

The fact that the organ of hearing in the most musical fishes is very well developed would seem to point to the belief that the notes were calls; and as the air bladder in fishes represents to some extent the lungs of other animals, there is no reason for not thinking that the fishes have vocal communication.

The drumfish is one of the loudest

fishes in American waters. When the takers are hauled on the Jersey coast, and large numbers of drumfish are caught,

the protests are often very loud. That

these fishes utter sounds under water

there can be no doubt.

The sailors anchored offshore have heard the strange noise rising about them, and

the drumfish is known to be

dangerous to the health.

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THE SIGNAL.

PRICE & REED, Publishers.

W. W. PRICE, Editor.

DAHLONEGA, GA., March 11, 1887.

EDITORIAL.

The farmers of Glimer county are going into tobacco raising on an extensive scale. We believe it will pay them.

The Texas State Senate has passed the proportion amendment, which will be submitted to the people to vote upon next August.

Trees always sprinkle the streets in Birmingham. The reason is obvious. If the dust was allowed to fly some of it might settle on a poor tramp's back and he would come away a rich man.

The Bonner gold mine in Carroll county, has yielded \$35,000 to its owner since it was discovered, and it is believed as much more will be realized before the vein worn twenty miles of Philadelphia.

The Dawsonville News has enlarged to a seven column paper, and is doing the right thing by Dawson county. So the people of that county should stick up for the News. It is a lively and interesting sheet, and does credit to its town.

Rev. HENRY WARD BREWER, the noted preacher of Brooklyn, N. Y., died at his home in that city on yesterday. He had been the minister of Plymouth Church in Brooklyn forty years, and was liked by everybody who knew him.

Governor BOB TAYLOR, of Tennessee, once had a man to draw a revolver on him and give him one minute to pray. Bob did his praying in thirty seconds, and had the other thirty in which to dodge a bullet, get hold of the weapon and kick the fellow half to death.—*Ez.*

Uncle PETE LAWRENCE, for many years editor of the *Georgetown Southern*, and now in the insurance business, whipped another insurance man in Athens last week. The *Georgetown Herald* says Uncle Pete is like the Irishman—you must not step on his coat tail.

An exchange says: "The boy or girl who is a regular newspaper reader will grow up in intelligence, and will use good language, both in speaking and writing, even with a limited education. It is news, science, literature, grammar, history, geography and spelling combined."

The bill for the relief of Confederate soldiers and their wives which has passed both Houses of the Alabama Legislature, contains the following: 1. Appropriates \$30,000. 2. Includes all disabled soldiers now citizens of Alabama; also widows of soldiers who died during the war or within twelve months after the close of the war, and who had never married. 3. Does not apply to soldiers and widows who are worth \$1,000 or more. 5. Fifteen hundred dollars to be paid blind soldiers who lost their sight during the war. 5. Applications must be made to judge of probate. The judge of probate is to forward certificates to State auditor. The auditor is to issue warrants 7 months after passage of the act.

Sam JONES and Sam Small received over \$38,000 for their month's work in Small. Small stopped over in New York and gobbed up \$1,000 by selling his books and delivering an exhortation. These modern evangelists are wonderfully successful in whose doctrine they claim to preach. They are making almost as good a thing out of Christianity, financially, as Jesus Christ himself made.

The above was one of the leading editorials last week in the *Franklin County Register*, edited by Ellen J. Dorch. The name is that of a woman, but the sentiments and language would do credit to the vilest criminal in Sing Sing prison. We can not but believe that such a fearfully sacrilegious editorial must have slipped into the *Register* unawares, but if it did come from a woman's pen we say from the bottom of our hearts, God pity her!—Atlanta Capitol.

CONGRESS adjourned last Friday.

There is gold, and plenty of it, in Newton county, not ten miles from Covington. Before the war one man, in less than a year, gathered by hand enough of the precious metal to turn it out \$1,700. On account of a misunderstanding with the owner of the property work was discontinued.

It has been long well understood

that gold is the most universally distributed of metals, being found in all parts of the world, but most readers

will probably be surprised at a statement recently made by Professor A. F. Foote, of Philadelphia, to the effect that there is more gold in the earth under the city of Philadelphia than would equal the entire valuation of the city. In 1812 men made 60 cents a day washing the sand near Chester, on the Delaware river, where William Penn first landed, and quite recently several dollars worth of gold in grains were taken from a well 150 feet deep within twenty miles of Philadelphia.

General Wolsey, the commander of

all the English armies, writing in

MacMillan's Magazine of Gen. Lee,

says: "When all the angry feelings

roused by the secession are buried with those which existed when the

Declaration of Independence was

written; when Americans can review

the history of their last great rebellion

with calm impartiality, I believe

all will admit that Gen. Lee towered

far above all men on either side in

that struggle. I believe he will be

regarded not only as the most prom-

inent figure of the Confederacy; but

as the great American of the nine-

teenth century whose status is well

worthy to stand on an equal pedestal

with that of Washington and whose

memory is equally worthy to be en-

shrinced in the hearts of all his coun-

tymen."

Reply to Associate.

Mr. Editor:

A card appeared in last week's issue of *The Signal* from "An Asso-

ciate," raising a mournful wail be-

cause his name did not appear as

such in the first issue of the *Stu-**dent's Herald*.

The gentleman is justly (?) offend-

ed. His illustrious namesake known

far and wide as the embodiment of

all that is wisdom (?) should by all

means have adorned the pages of

the Herald in letters of gold and in

the largest and most attractive type

the printer's case affords. Not only

this, but several hundred extra

copies of the paper should have

been printed and scattered to the

four winds of the earth in order

that its readers might know under

whose magic pen its pages are made

to sparkle with wit, humor and

other literary productions of a high

order (?) or than is common to the

average editor-in-chief.

It is to be hoped that, hereafter,

a matter of so vital importance and

one upon which not only the circu-

lation but possibly the existence of

the Herald depends, will be attend-

ed to, and thus save our little paper

from sinking into oblivion. May

"Associate" remain unshaken in the

"right" to see his name where it belongs

and may the time soon

come when it will not need paper

destined to perish, to perpetuate his

fame, but may it be engraven in living characters on tablets of memory, on the hearts of his countrymen!

Editor-in-Chief.

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twenty miles of Philadelphia.

An old Indian known as Nevois

died at San Diego, Cal., recently,

who the *Union* says, was 125 years

old. He was reared by the first

missionaries who came to lower Cali-

fornia, and was brought to San Diego

by the Indians, but always refused to

go to the poor house. He worked

at odd jobs, and was always ready

to help any one in distress.

He was a good man, and

never, although he could not see,

was he known to hurt a hill of

dears.

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dears.

HALL'SThere is more *Catarrh* in this section

of the country than in all other diseases

put together, and until the last few

years it was supposed to be incurable.

For a long time you have pronounced

it a dead disease, and powerless

against local remedies, and constantly

falling into wear with load treatment

pronounced *incurable*. Science has pro-mised *Catarrh* to be a constitutional disease,

and therefore requires a constitutional treatment.

Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured

by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.

© Sold by Druggists, 75cts.

Diseases of the Skin.

LAWSON'S CURE.

LAWSON'S CURE.</

Prices Current.

Prices paid for country produce:
Corn, per bushel.....\$0.65
Wheat.....\$0.90 @ \$1.00
Oats.....\$0.40 @ \$0.50
Rye.....\$0.75 @ \$0.80
Irish potatoes.....\$.45
Sweet.....\$.60
Apples per bushel.....\$.75 @ \$1.00
Turpines.....\$.40
Fruit.....\$.50 @ \$1.50
White beans.....\$1.25 @ \$1.50
Hayds, green, per pound.....\$.10
dry.....\$.10
Cabbage.....\$.10 @ \$.15
Butter.....\$.15 @ \$.20
Eggs.....\$.10 @ \$.15
Chickens.....\$.10 @ \$.15
Meat, per bushel.....\$.80 @ \$1.00
Onions.....\$.90 @ \$1.00
Peanuts.....\$.00 @ \$1.00
Pork, per pound.....\$.60
Lard.....\$.00 @ \$.10
Hams.....\$.00 @ \$.25 @ \$.30
Wool.....\$.25 @ \$.30
Dry peaches per pound.....\$.00 @ \$.10
Dry apples.....\$.00 @ \$.10

These prices furnished by Mr. H. D. Gunley, G. C. Wallace, & Co., and will be changed weekly.

Local Chirpings.

—Changeable weather, somewhat!

—No spring poetry wanted for the next three months.

—Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Ingerson paid White county a flying trip last week.

—Mrs. A. C. Ward left for Brunswick last week to visit relatives and friends.

—Mrs. J. P. Reed, accompanied by her sons Jessie and Fred, is visiting in Cobb county.

—Hymen Richardson was in from Dawsonville a little while this week. Glad to see you, Hyme.

—Mrs. Harris, of this country, went to Atlanta this week to buy her Spring stock of goods.

—Miss Cadie Price came back from Atlanta last week, where she has been visiting friends.

—A certain young student in town wants to know why it always "previves" with the girls. He says it's beyond his comprehension.

—Mrs. E. W. Strickland returned from Atlanta on Tuesday. She purchased a fine lot of Spring Millinery, and is now ready to sell cheap to her many friends. Look out for her ad."

—N. G. Canning and W. H. Cobb, both old students of the College, were admitted to the bar in Gainesville on Saturday. Two brighter young men can not be found in Georgia, and they will undoubtedly soon rank among the best lawyers.

BOUNDS FOR KANSAS.—A. W. Woody, Berj. McDonald, W. C. Walker and —— Cantrell, all of this county, with their families, numbering in all about thirty persons, left for Kansas this week. Good, honest hard-working men like these can all do well in Kansas or anywhere they may settle.

SHOT HIMSELF.—Little Willie Purcell, son of Mrs. S. J. Purcell, of Atlanta, who was attending school here, accidentally shot him self through the left foot with a parlor rifle on Saturday. Dr. Chapman extracted the ball from his foot, and his aunt, Mrs. J. C. Brittain, carried him to his home on Monday. Mrs. Brittain referred yesterday.

—P. M. Sitton, W. M. of Blue Mountain Lodge No. 33, F. & A. M., at this place, has been appointed by the M. W. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Georgia grand representative of the Royal Grand Lodge of Germany at Berlin. The position is one of honor, and although Mr. Sitton likes a great deal of being a German, he can represent the Grand Lodge of Germany with credit.

Ma. THOMAS' NEW OIL.—The new oil now being made by Mr. H. H. Thomas has been tried in the store of Cicero Wallace and according to Mr. Wallace's testimony the oil burns as long again as kerosene and the light is just as effective.

The following certificate shows for itself:

Mr. H. H. Thomas had exhibited on Tuesday night, March 1st, 1880, a new oil made in Blue Mountain Lodge Hall, and we, as members of the above Lodge, cheerfully recommend Mr. Thomas' oil for all that is claimed for it.

P. M. Sitton, W. M., H. D. Gunley, S. W., J. W. Cartledge, J. W., J. W. Woodward, Sec., J. B. Thomas, S. D., S. H. Williams, Jno. A. Howard, G. C. Wallace.

—There are a great many flower gardens around Dahlonega, but the one in the yard of Mr. H. D. Gurley is about as pretty as we ever saw.

—As will be noticed in the council proceedings a repeal of the hog law now in force will be voted upon at some future meeting of the council. We believe the law as now enforced is injurious and detrimental to the farmers around Dahlonega, and causes them much expense in keeping up their hogs. We can not see that hogs running loose in a town do any serious injury. Of course where harm is done to the property of any individual it is nothing but right that the owner of the hog should pay damage. Would like to hear from some our citizens on this question.

SHOT AT 'EM.—Deputy Marshal Jim Harbison, assisted by Dennis Grizelle, cut up a still at the foot of the Blue Ridge near Cooper's Gap early last Friday morning. While returning on horseback near the place where Jim Findley, of Gainesville, was shot and his horse killed several years ago, some person or persons concealed in the bushes up on a high ridge fired several shots at them, the balls whizzing by them, but doing no harm. The fire was returned, but hostilities ceased and they came on to town un molested. Mr. Harbison has some suspicions. Jim Robinson was shot at and his horse wounded in the same neighborhood some years ago.

Ausey Mae Deno Wheels, the old Spaniard who recently died here was born in Cadiz, Spain, in 1781, as attested by gapers in his possession. He went to sea in 1803, and for five years remained on shipboard, visiting many parts of the world. The vessel upon which he served was wrecked off Charleston in 1808, when almost all of the crew perished. Among those saved was Wheela. He concluded to remain in Charleston, which he did for seven years, by which time he had saved in trading about \$5,000. Then he made his way West among the Cherokee Indians, where he married a squaw and was finally adopted into the tribe. He married three Indian wives, successively, all dying young.

GOLD FOUND IN THE COONTA MOUNTAINS.—David Long, of this place, recently received a letter from his brother who lives near the foot of the Cohutta Mountains, stating that he had found a very rich mine on a lot owned by himself. The lot is in Fannin county, near the line of Gilmer county. In the letter he says that not long ago he took out 400 pennyweights in four days. Mr. Long runs a store on the Cohutta Mountains, and he often buys the shrub known as the "pink root" for medical purposes. He would buy this shrub from the citizens around just as it was pulled from the ground, and the gold was first discovered in this way, particles of it being found in the dirt that fell from the roots of the shrub.

DEATH OF A NOBLE WOMAN.—Mrs. S. A. Besser, wife of Mr. C. A. Besser, died on Sunday in middle Georgia and her remains were brought here on Tuesday morning. How sad it is to think that such a noble and loving woman has passed from our midst; one whom everybody loved with ardent devotion, and one whose benevolent character was continually shining like the rays of the mid-day sun. For many long years her home has been in our midst, and now that she has found a home in heaven, where troubles and sorrows are unknown, the entire community feel that their loss has been severe, but that the Lord has gained another lamb into His flock. She was a devoted wife, a kind mother, and a consistent Christian woman, liked, loved and honored by old and young. She leaves a husband and five children to mourn her loss. She was buried in the cemetery on Thursday evening. Rev. G. Hughes preached the funeral sermon to a large concourse of friends. A sympathetic community extend to the bereaved family their sympathy in this dire affliction.

B. F. CHAPMAN, Presid nt.
W. W. PRICE, Secretary.

IN AND AROUND JAY.

Closing of Miss Thea Water's School—A Nice Time.

JAY, GA., March 2, 1887.

I will try and give to the readers of the SIGNAL a sketch of the closing of Miss Thea Water's school. Miss Thea is, without exception, one of our best "juvenile teachers." She has just completed a two-month term, and closed her arduous labors Friday evening the 25th ult., at Jones' school house, where she with the assistance of her brothers, sisters, and also the Misses Bearden, Messrs. J. C. Croy and James Bearden, of Dahlonega, assisted, and entertained the patrons and citizens of Jay. Children are close observers, and such exhibitions tend to raise the morals of both parent and child. The house was beautifully decorated with evergreens and well lighted with impromptu chandeliers; and the elevated stage gave an imposing scenic effect. Music was rendered by W. J. Williams and John Rider. James Kirkham was master of ceremonies.

There were 33 pieces acted, and the rendition was fine. The "Drinking House" by Miss Thea Waters had its effect on a good many; also the "Georgia Volunteer" by Miss Sallie Jones.

The following was the program, and the scholars and all who participated, acquitted themselves splendidly:

Song—Twilight.
Recitation—Miss Molie Long.
Value of Reputation—Frank Waters.

When I Was Young—Dialogue.
Captain Jinks—Dialogue.

Surrender—Miss Missouri Bear-

Telling Dreams—Dialogue.

Sut Lovelgood at Candy Pulling—Dialogue.

Poetry—Miss Amanda Cain.

Confounded—Dialogue.

Silly Dispute—Dialogue.

Query—Miss Mattie Bearden.

Grand Mother—Dialogue.

Song, Rock of Ages—Miss Thea Waters.

Basball Lovers—Dialogue.

Georgia Volunteer—Miss Sallie Jones.

Aunt Betsy's Beaux—Dialogue.

Deacon's Courtship—Miss Ica Waters.

Day Crockett's Hunt—J. C. Croy and John Bearden.

Fall of Adam—Dialogue.

Poetry by Alice Rebecca Cain.

Human Monster—Dialogue.

How Jim Peters Died—Dialogue.

Holden and the Rainbow—Miss Nellie Long.

Sister Green and Sister Freshon—Dialogue.

Drinking House—Miss Thea Waters.

Rival Speakers—Dialogue.

Hard Shell Sermon—Dialogue.

Curfew must not ring To-night—Miss Mattie Long.

Mr. Coffin's Spelling School—Dialogue.

After Christmas—Miss Ethel Jones.

Fishing Blunders—Dialogue.

Life's House—Miss Ica Waters.

Canvassing Agent—Dialogue.

Valeactivity address by Miss Amanda Cain.

Columbia Joe—Frank Waters.

Hanra Maria—John C. Stovall.

Selling old Batchelors—W. K. Bearden.

Get Married—W. K. Bearden.

To Sunday School Teachers.

We wish to call your attention to the approaching meeting of the Lumpkin County Sunday School Association. The Association will meet on the second Saturday in May next at nine o'clock a.m. at Jones' Chapel, three miles north of Dahlonega.

Council Proceedings.

COUNCIL ROOM
DAHLONEGA, March 7, 1887.

At the regular meeting of the town council of Dahlonega, presented E. F. Jackson, Mayor pro tem, and Councilman Thomas, Gurley and Sisson.

A petition signed by sundry citizens asking the repeal of the ordinance passed at the regular meeting in February in regard to privies located on natural and artificial drains, was presented and motioned on natural and artificial drains leave the strongest assurance that she is now at the home of the good in heaven, far away from all suffering and where the weary are at rest. She leaves a bereaved husband, five living children, and many relatives and friends to mourn the loss of the greatest of earthly treasures—a Christian wife, and Christian mother. May her death be sanctified to the good of all her relatives and friends, and may they emulate her work of faith, and labor of love.

IT WILL PAY YOU
AN ORDINANCE CREATING A SANITARY COMMISSION.

1. Be it ordained by the Mayor and Council of the town of Dahlonega, that the Mayor of said town shall appoint a committee of three, two of whom shall be members of said town council, and one of whom shall be a medical physician, whether a member of the commission or not, to be called a Sanitary Commission. The first appointment of said Committee shall be made within ten days after the time when regular committees are to be made, and all subsequent appointments to be made to the time when regular committees are to be made. Said Mayor shall have power to make any changes in the composition of said Committee as he sees fit.

2. It shall be the duty of said Sanitary Commission to make to the Mayor and Council of said town a report concerning the public health of said town, and the expenses of said Commission shall be paid by the Mayor and Council of said town.

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4. Any person having knowledge of the decision of said Mayor, may have the right to appeal to the Mayor and Council of said town.

The following ordinance was submitted and motioned was passed:

Whereas, it is coming to the knowledge of the Mayor and Council of the town of Dahlonega, Ga., that some persons in said town have been guilty of violating the Sabbath day, by keeping open stores and places of business during that day after sunset, so as to offend the public mind, and to said Mayor and Council of said town, it is the opinion of this Commission that such offense shall be subject to a fine of not less than \$2.00 or more than \$4.00 at the discretion of the Mayor and Council of said town, who shall not include regular day stores.

A motion to repeal the ordinance in regard to expounding hogs in the town was made by Councilman Thomas and after the question was discussed, action on the same was postponed till next regular meeting.

An account of \$3.55 in favor of W. B. Townsend was on motion ordered paid.

Council then adjourned.

E. F. JACKSON, Mayor pro tem.
P. M. SITTON, Clerk.

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You have only two months in which to organize and have your schools in good working order. We therefore urge all who are interested in Sabbath Schools to go to work at once. Organize your schools and elect your delegates.

Let all of the schools be represented at the time and to the place above mentioned. Bring your baskets well filled with such things as is necessary to keep the school in operation; and let everybody spend a pleasant day.

B. F. CHAPMAN, Presid nt.
W. W. PRICE, Secretary.

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THE DAHLONEGA SIGNAL.

By W. W. Price.

VOL. XLVII.

A Record of Mining, Political, Local and Literary News.
DAHLONEGA, GA., FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1887.

\$100 Per Annum. Single Copy Five Cents.

NO. 20.

Our True Treasure.
Every coin of earthly treasure
We have lavished upon earth
For our simple worldly pleasure,
May be reduced to some worth;
For the hand of time is not lenient,
Though the purchase was not using;
It has perished with the using;
We have had it—that is all!

But each merciful oblivion—
Seeds of pity wisely sown,
What we gave in self negation,
We may truly call our own;
Each act of love is a seed sown,
In the treasure that we hoard,
Since the angels know in heaven
What is left unto the Lord!

J. G. Saxe.

A MOTHER'S VISION.

"Oh, dear!" said tidy Mrs. Jewett, "there's Willie in the parlor again with his muddy boots, and Jessie has fingered the woodwork of the piano all over. I see, that I polished so nicely only yesterday. I know the door of the spare room has been left open, too, for the muslin curtains are pulled all away, where pussy must have frolicked in the folds; and, dear, dear, there's Jack this minute with his feet in that stuffed chair!"

"Come, come, mother, I wouldn't fret," said easy Mr. Jewett: "the children must put their feet somewhere, and I suppose kittens will be kittens and fly about where they can find the most fun."

"Oh, yes," rejoined Mrs. Jewett, "it's very easy for you father, to think children and cats can go where they like and do what they please. I'm not fretting, but it's hard work to sweep and polish, and do clean-sweeping; and men never did know and never will know anything about the work of a housekeeper and a mother."

So saying, Mrs. Jewett, with her fair, pretty face all in wrinkles, went out of the room with a worried:

"Oh, dear!"

And her husband looked after her with a compassionate:

"Poor mother!"

Naturally Mrs. Jewett was of a happy disposition, but like many another fond, faithful mother, she was unconsciously falling into the habit of worrying over the inevitable faults and thoughtlessnesses of her children.

She was a scrupulously neat housekeeper, and as her things had not come as easily as they do to many others, they acquired all the more value and importance in her eyes, once they came into her possession.

But the usual restlessness of boy and girl, and even poorer carefree kitty herself, was fast developing into Mrs. Jewett that irritating frettfulness and impatience which kills true happiness and content in many a home, and where the mother's real object is to make all as comfortable and happy as possible.

In vain Mr. Jewett hinted that things were always going wrong, somehow, and that there was no end of peevishness and fault-finding taking root in his family. At such times Mrs. Jewett would shed tears and declare no one could do more than spend all their time and energies for the welfare of their family, as she did.

One morning the curtains were discovered to have been rolled up all to one side, while the summer sunshine was flooding, with its welcome light, the bright pattern of the new Brussels carpet. Jessie and Carrie had left their school books scattered around on the chairs, and Jack's muddy boots stood in the middle of the floor.

Mrs. Jewett burst into a tirade of displeasure, but the children were out of hearing, so instead of judiciously and patiently calling them in and obliging them to put things in their places, she began putting things to rights herself, allowing Mr. Jewett, as frequently happened, to bear the brunt of her displeasure, and for once his good nature gave way, and he said, pettishly:

"I declare, wife, it is a thousand pities there are any children here to bother you so."

Mrs. Jewett made no reply, but going to her room she sat down for a moment to consider whether or not her husband meant what he had just said.

But by degrees the room faded from her vision, the house became quiet—terribly quiet—the sunlight died out, and shade and stillness reigned supreme.

There were footsteps heard, but nushed, creeping, swed.

All of active life had ceased; even the quiet had taken herself off, and was now where to be seen,

Mrs. Jewett roused herself, and went from kitchen to dining-room, then from dining-room to parlor. The invincible order was oppressive.

The curtains were rolled with exactness, not the finest line of sunlight

could pierce through crack or crevice of the nicely adjusted shutters.

Every book was in its place; the chairs as guiltless of dust as if just cleaned, and the unblurred polish of the piano reflected each undisturbed ornament and object in its vicinity.

But the children! Oh, the children!

A great appalling throb of apprehension and withering pain shot unexpressed through the mother's heart at the mention of their name.

Where was—wasome—no longer mischievous but winsome?—Willie?

Where pray, were sportive Carrie and lively Jessie? Where, too, bounding, young little Jack? "Yes," she said, vaguely peering about in the sunless gloom, where are my precious children?

She left dining room and parlor and went from one child's chamber to another—everything in that same depressing order, even their little beds were unrolled, each smooth pillow looked as if unpressed by a sunny head for—oh, so long.

But, ah, misery! What was that in Willie's room in the porcelain vase?

Some white flowers lied with white satin ribbons; and this heart-breaking emblem in Jessie's room? Her picture, sweet child! with a crown of fading flowers encircling it—and here in Carrie's room her picture, the darling, also crowned with immortelles.

And Jack's room, forlorn in its tidiness; yes, yes, a funeral wreath in his room, dear, loving little Jack.

Mrs. Jewett's first impulse was to disarrange everything; the quiet and pallid neatness were goading her to madness; even kitty had deserted the sunless, childless house, but the children—oh, the children! The mother felt as if her brain were afever, and her heart was bursting with its pent grief; she could not endure it another moment—amid awe.

Thank God! She was sitting directly in the rare, sweet sunlight which God made to come in, not to be shut out of our homes. In the garden she heard the sweet, delightful voices of her children—the blessed little children.

Kitty, with fluttering little paws, was clutching with unchecked glee at the tassels of the muslin curtain, and she noticed with a sigh of relief that the mahogany bureau, with its burnished surface, had been paved with fresh finger marks.

Mrs. Jewett arose slowly, locked the door, then knelt down; after awhile she went forth, a new quiet in her heart, a new smile on her face.

In the dining-room she raised the curtains, so that the sunlight danced gaily through the room.

Jessie came in with a torn apron, and was greeted with a smile of welcome—rent and all.

Willie had been using paste in the dining-room, and had daubed the cloth, door-knob and his blouse, but mamma patiently showed him how to clean the spots away, and Willie promised with great sincerity to mend such another time.

The children had a gloriously happy day. At night, when they were all asleep, their mother went from room to room, gazing with pure thankfulness at each darling little sleeper, so dear—so dear! She sighed, then smiled at the little porcelain vase in Willie's room filled with sweet, wild flowers of his own plucking.

Then she went to her own room, and tenderly told "father" her terrible dream.

He kissed his wife's fair brow fondly, and said, soothingly:

"Never mind, dear; we're all right now."

And they were. The timely warning was not lost on the mother's heart, for she never forgot how terrible it was when in dreams she roamed from one empty, orderly room to another in quest of her children, and could not find them. And she resolved that she would not wait to place white flowers in their hand when the performance could not reach the dullened sense and their fading beauty would only break her heart; the children should have the flowers now; while their dear eyes were open to behold them, and their hearts still alive to all of earth's comforts and delights.

And who would that many another wife and mother, who is drifting into habits of fretfulness and nervousness through undue care for the children's bodies rather than their souls "might dream this lady's dream."

Wanted Him to Wait a Year.

"See here, Parker, you haven't con gratulated me on my marriage. Six months have gone by."

"Are you in a hurry that I should?"

"Well, not particularly."

"Then want a year. By that time you'll want me to condole with you—"

"THE BLUES."

A Malady from Which we all Suffer Occasionally.

Remedies Successfully Applied by a Number of Sufferers

"Look pretty cheerful, do it!" said a business man the other day. "Well, do you know an hour ago I was suffering from the worst attack of the blues that I've had for six months!"

"How did you get rid of it? Why, I tried my usual remedy, and I dare say you will find it an amusing one. It's just putting something tidy.

"Yes, I tidied up three of my office drawers which were in confusion—gave them a thorough straightening out, not a superficial one, you understand—and I've felt better ever since. You never tried that plan, I suppose? Well, the next time you feel depressed just remember it. It's the best remedy for low spirits I know of. It doesn't matter in the least what you make tidy, anything will do, from yourself to your coat-collar or your account book, so long as it's thoroughly done. You will find that the mere fact of having put anything at all in spick and span order has an instantaneous and astonishing moral effect. I've tried it so often that I can speak from experience. It was my wife who first suggested the idea to me—she found it most useful, I believe, in some old book of essays—and neither of us has ever known it to fail with any ordinary attack of low spirits. Whenever my wife feels blue she immediately goes off to her store-room or china cupboard or linen closet, rounds out its contents, and puts everything in what she calls 'apple-pie order.' If none of those places needs attention she attacks the book-shelves, takes down the books, dusts them, and arranges them again carefully, or goes through her music boxes, lifts the loose sheets, mends the torn ones, and so on. As for me, like most Chicago men, I'm usually in such a drive that I have no time to get blue, but occasionally there comes a day when everything seems gloomy and uncomfortable and I haven't a word to say to it. Then I go to my wife, and she has such experience. She has a good deal of time to spare, and she can do a great deal more for me than I can do for myself. And sometimes other that wants putting something else. Sometimes, like this afternoon, it's a lot of things that have been lying about in confusion; sometimes it's a business deal that's been dragging along in an unsatisfactory way and needs settling up. As I said before, it doesn't matter in the least what you put straight; it's the fact of putting it so that's important. Just try it out and see."

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"I'm sure I do. I dare say I'm peculiar in that way, but it's a fact that to have my hands need washing is enough of itself to make me feel blue. I wonder sometimes what is making me feel so uncomfortable and generally dissatisfied, and if I look at my hands and find they're not clean it's explained at once. If I go to bed straight, it's the fact of putting it so that's important. Just try it out and see."

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THE SIGNAL.

PRICE & REED, Publishers.
W. W. PRICE, Editor.
DAHLONEGA, GA., March 18, 1887.

EDITORIAL.

THERE ARE three brothers in Haralson county, named Cole, whose hearts are on the right side of their breast.

DANSON COUNTY IS OUT OF DEBT and has \$500 in the treasury. This is a good showing for our neighbor county.

An actress in Baltimore recently refused to appear in tights or short skirts because she was knock-kneed. She was excused of course.

An opossum farm has been started in Spalding county. We would suggest a "coon" farm next but there is plenty of the dark variety already.

An old negro recently died in Marion county who once had the honor of washing George Washington's wife's feet. No doubt it was a strong job.

The wish of Mr. Beecher before his death, that his funeral ceremonies might be conducted amid flowers, not amid drapery, was literally fulfilled. Death is sad enough without being accompanied with drapery to add additional gloom to the scene.

Our column yearly of the Georgia Tribune cost \$25,000. The New York Herald receives for its lowest column \$33,000 and for its highest, \$284,000. That looks like business. The merchants in Georgia grumble if they have to pay \$50, and often times won't do any at all.

Mr. BREWER was worth \$220,000. His salary from Plymouth church was \$15,000 a year, and his total income was \$30,000. During the Tilton scandal he was allowed \$100,000 a year by his congregation as a mark of confidence, and an allowance for legal expenses.

Genesee appropriated \$15,000 to each State for the benefit of Agricultural Colleges, and these Colleges are flying their flags, and the people who are seriously interested in them are rejoicing. As our College here is the only Agricultural College in the State, of course we will put in for our share. There may be some kicking done by other Colleges in the State, but it is generally the rule with them to kick against the N. G. A. C.

The *Gainesville Herald* is trying to get the people of Gainesville county to live with out eating meat, and tells them about the son of Jack Hill, of that county, who is nineteen years old and never swallowed an ounce of meat in his life. He never took a dose of medicine in his life. Waitill Edison gets his great scheme into operation and then we can live on dirt. Newspaper men will live high then. The subscribers can pay their subscription in dirt, and the editor and the "devil" will both have "fitter cases sopped in lasses" every meal.

Mr. Editor: Chief Editor in his answer (?) fails. He has no grounds. So his temper fails him and he resorts to an abusive language (harangue seems to be his forte). He speaks of a numerous wall being raised. We stated facts, and he fails to refute the same, and seeing his weakness in this matter, raises a howl that would shame a prairie wolf. His intended irony is a failure. If he meant what he said in regard to associate being known far and wide as the embodiment of all wisdom, he made a false statement, if he did not mean it, he has written a fallacy.

But as to my part we will not further trouble the illustrious gentleman (?) We trust people will know under whose name the brilliant *Herald* is run, and the extra copies mentioned by him will be struck and scattered to the four winds for his gracious benefit, bearing chief editor's name in brass letters an inch long.

ASSOCIATE

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND is fifty years old today.

U. S. Cour in Atlanta has had to shut down for want of money to pay expenses. Congress failed to appropriate any money to keep up its expenses and this is the cause.

The Indian and His War.

There can hardly be a doubt that there is something wrong about the Indian country. Then comes a jail anywhere within the bounds of the Cherokee reservation. No county can ever be at a higher point of civilization in which there are no jails and nobody does anything to need them.

We have always been taught to look upon Damon and Pythias as one of the most beautiful stories of friendship and honor. Listen to this from the Cherokee Indian and ask yourselves if it does not give you some different opinions of him. An Indian was shot for killing a man some time ago. A stranger in the territory happened to be with the sheriff when the news was received that the appeal had been lost and the sentence must be carried out:

"Yes," said the sheriff, "I'll have to take the poor fellow shot."

"Where is he? I don't see the jail."

"He's at home."

"A prisoner under sentence of death at home!"

"Certainly; he's out on his word. He's been at home three months. We've got no juus here."

"Well, you don't expect to get him to come and be shot."

"Certainly I do. He'll be here tomorrow. I sent for him."

And the merry stranger laughed. Next day he was on hand to witness the sheriff's discomfiture. But a few minutes before the hour a cavalcade appeared in the distance. It was headed by a manly young Indian and it was made up of his friends. They rode gallantly up and the young Indian surrendered himself to the sheriff. He went about the crowd, shaking hands with everybody, gave one his saddle another his horse, and so on until he had disposed of all he possessed. Then he selected his bosom friend the man to the fire, the fatal shot and honor his bosom friend esteemed highly. He took his place, pinned a piece of jaw ribbon over his heart, the point the bullet was to take, and stood up like a man. A few seconds, there was a shot, and he was dead. I wonder if there is nothing at all the white man can learn from the Cherokee Indian.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

Utica, Clark county, a few miles south of Lexington, Ind., numbers among its inhabitants probably the smallest baby in the world. It was born on Friday to the wife of Raymond Ferguson, a farmer, and it weighs just sixteen ounces. It is well formed and in very good health. The arms of the little stranger are just three inches long, while its legs measure four inches. Dr. F. S. 35.

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There had been forty murders committed in the county to which Mrs. Druse belonged and not one had been hung, but when the law laid hands upon a half crazy and greatly wronged woman, its vengeance was swift and complete. There are some features of this nineteenth century civilization, grand though it be, that is difficult for a white man to admire.

John Wilkes Booth, the assassin of Abraham Lincoln, was, in turn, assassinated by Boston Corbett, who is now in a Kansas insane asylum.

Douglas, a town in Coffee county, advertises to give anyone a half acre town lot that will come and build a house on it.

Union county is out of debt and has about eight hundred dollars in the treasury. The jail is empty and has not had an inmate in it this year.

In Persia no son ever sits in the presence of his father until ordered to do so.

March 4, 1887.

W. H. SATTERFIELD, Sheriff

Jackson county is building a \$7,000 jail.

Many a man who imagines he is a big electric light finds out to his sorrow that he is only a little fellow after all.—*New Haven News.*

The total sum called for by the various bills passed by the Congress is \$250,000,000. If the miser and harbor and deficiency bills had passed the sum would have reached \$264,000,000.

The Japanese were the first to use envelopes, and for the purpose of containing perfumes.

HALL'S

\$100 REWARD \$100.

The readers of DAHLONEGA SIGNAL will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known in the medical profession.

Catarrh belongs to a constitutional disease requiring a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease and giving the patient strength, by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The Prophets have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonial. Address, F. J. MCNEELEY & CO., Toledo, O. Get Sold by Druggists.

CATARRH CURE.

LUMPKIN, SHERIFF'S SALES.

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THE HOME DOCTOR.

Whooping-Cough.

Whooping-cough is a highly contagious fever, and it is the most violent and specially mortificing itself in an inflammation of the bronchiae and a spasmodic cough occurring in frequent paroxysms. The whoop is due to rapid constrictions of the trachea, it is impossible to draw in the breath so rapidly that the ends, when the breath enters strongly through the glottis, still partially contracted by the spasmodic fits, ends in long spasmodic fits, generally its fits. As a rule, the physician merely aims to palliate the symptoms, guard against complications and abridge somewhat the attack; but it is well known that it can be admitted that there are no means by which the affection may be arrested.

A writer in the *Lancet* thinks that the prevalent treatment has been directed too much to the symptomatic rather than the cause. Hence the medicines prescribed have simply had an anti-spasmodic and sedative effect—relieving the cough, but not touching the disease itself. During a recent visit to America he observed that he noticed on several occasions a marked alleviation of the symptoms and then at other times a marked aggravation. This led him to suspect that a powerful antiseptic was the cause. On consulting his charts, he found that the former condition corresponded to a high percentage of oozing in the air, and to a return to a very early stage. Oozing is the natural antiseptic (preventive of infection), he once commenced to treat his patients with antisепtic medicines, taken internally. The result was very favorable, but it must be confessed by further experience, proving satisfactory in almost every case.

How to Prevent Diphtheria.

The first and most essential agents for preventing contagion are cleanliness, pure air, and sunlight. These are nature's great antiseptics. For the first great essential, cleanliness. The body is of health as it is to have but little regard. It would spend one-half the time in cleansing the back alleys that they consume in magnifying a few salient cases of diphtheria, the invasion of an epidemic might often be averted. "Prevention is better than cure," but after the epidemic has once begun, the question naturally arises: how shall we best secure its isolation? The patient, ought, to possibly, be placed in an upper front room that is light and airy, and in a quiet part of the family excluded. Children should be permitted to be exposed to the contagion. All unnecessary furniture should be removed, and as far as possible, proper garments should be used.

The following rule for distinction, as given in Gatchell's Key Notes, are very simple and perhaps as good as any:

For air water..... 2½ gallons.
Carbolic acid..... 4 pounds.
Especially useful in typhoid fever, dysentery, &c.
For drains, ditches, and sewers. Disinfect with a chloride of lime. One pound is sufficient for one hundred gallons of running water.

Hot water..... 2½ gallons.
Carbolic acid..... 4 pounds.

Especially useful in typhoid fever, dysentery, &c.

For drains, ditches, and sewers. Disinfect with a chloride of lime. One pound is sufficient for one hundred gallons of running water.

For washing clothes:

Sulfate of zinc..... 2½ ounces.

Carbolic acid..... 1 ounce.

Hot water..... 1 gallon.

Scrub clothes for twelve hours, then wash.

Heavy clothing, blankets, etc., to be disinfected, should be opened and exposed. Close the room as tightly as possible, and when worn on the person, to scatter its leaves on the ground. I venture to quote an illustration of this from the "Life and Correspondence of G. L. Fox." The last time whom this portion happened was Miss Ray, who was murdered at the Convent Garden theatre by a man named Hackson. When the crime was committed, and he was adjusting her dress, Mrs. Lewis remarked on a beautiful rose which Miss Ray wore in her bosom. Just as the words were uttered the lover fled to the ground, and as he did so, a stake was driven through his heart, and the red roses scattered themselves on the ground, the stalk only remaining in her hand. The poor girl, evidently affected by the incident, and who had a slight alteration, would trust I not to consider this an evil omen?" But soon recovering her presence of mind, she expressed a hope that they would meet again after the performance; a hope which it was deemed should never be fulfilled. —*All the Year Round.*

A Rose Suppression.

It has been declared, on the usually competent authority, that the originates of every sort that it touches, and a rose, when worn on the person, to scatter its leaves on the ground. I venture to quote an illustration of this from the "Life and Correspondence of G. L. Fox." The last time whom this portion happened was Miss Ray, who was murdered at the Convent Garden theatre by a man named Hackson. When the crime was committed, and he was adjusting her dress, Mrs. Lewis remarked on a beautiful rose which Miss Ray wore in her bosom. Just as the words were uttered the lover fled to the ground, and as he did so, a stake was driven through his heart, and the red roses scattered themselves on the ground, the stalk only remaining in her hand. The poor girl, evidently affected by the incident, and who had a slight alteration, would trust I not to consider this an evil omen?" But soon recovering her presence of mind, she expressed a hope that they would meet again after the performance; a hope which it was deemed should never be fulfilled. —*All the Year Round.*

A Queen Habit.

You know Judge Hirsh, a lawyer for a long time, was graced the honor of a count bench of the court. Every time the Judge would walk down from the bench at the close of a term he would remark solemnly:—"I will now leave the gay and festive scene."

He was never known to omit the above announcement.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

An Old Debt.

I worked for Dr. Fox, and when he got me to pay my debt.

Dollars was the sum.

He handed a receipt in full, with a grin of vengeful mirth.

For many a professional morning Of my birth.

Now I think it would have been— No wonder I'm forlorn— Ten million in my pocket if never Had been born!

—*The Rambler.*

WORDS OF WISDOM.

Not every one that dances is wise.
Slender like mud, drags and falls off,
History is the reservoir of good deeds
and not of bad ones.

I judge no one by his relations,
whatever criticism you may pass upon his companions. Relations, like features, are thus upon us; companions, like clothes, are more or less our own selection.

Making Great Games.

Englishmen's big guns are made of large-coiled spirals, which are turned into a solid mass by the hammer, says a correspondent of the *Boston Herald*. These red-hot furnaces contain a straight bar; at a word the door is slightly raised, and with hands the mass is easily moved about for the purpose. A steam train draws out the glowing mass and brings it to a horizontal captain fixed before the door, who turns it round upon the axis, and while it rolls, working a heavy sledge, fixes the loop on a nut projecting from the captain wheel. Then the man revives the furnace, and the iron, now cool, is turned into a large round and round on its drum neatly and smoothly, and as easily as girls would wind ribbon. So the coil is formed, whether for the gun-barrel or the body of the gun.

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By W. W. Price,

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DAHLONEGA, GA., FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1887.

NO. 22.

An Empty Nest.

A grave old man and a maiden fair
Walked together at early morn;
The thrushes up in the clear cold air
Sang to the farmer planting his corn.
And, oh, how sweet was the fresh-turned
Soil.

And, oh, how fair were the budding trees!
For daisy's silver and daffodil's gold
Were full of the happy honey-bees.

"Ah, look! there's an empty nest," she said;
"And I wonder where sing the last year's
birds?"

Then the old man quickly raised his head,
Then she scarcely heard her musing
words.

He tore the nest from the swaying tree,
He flung to the wind its moss and hay,

And said, "When an empty nest you see,
Be sure that you throw it far away."

"But why?" she asked, with a sorrowful
face.

"Why may not the pretty boms abide?"
"Because," he answered, "I will let a place
In which the worm and the sile will
hide."

Last year I was fair enough in its way—

It was full of love and mirth with song;
But days that are gone must not spoil us
to day."

Now the joys do the living joys wrong—

The maiden leered with a thoughtful face;

Her first looks have gone far away—

And sin thought, is my heart become
a place."

For anger and grief and hate to stay?

Dear mother, with thy seal, forewarning!

Fling for thyself and idle pain;

The love that is ours is always the best;

And she went with a smile to her work
again.

Mary A. Barr, in Harper's Magazine.

The Way His Mother Did.

I cured my Jeremiah of thinking that
he could cook just as his mother did
easily enough. Says I, at the breakfast
table one morning:

"Jeremiah, I biled my meat yesterday,
and if you'll bring in that jug of older
molasses that you put into the ice-house
to keep cool through the summer, I'll
make up my mince pies to-day."

A simple remark enough, and innocent,
but who can tell what a word
may bring forth!"

"I wish," says the partner of my joys,
and (when he can't dodge them) of my
sorrows, "I wish I could taste some of
my mother's pies again. Them was pies
was pies!"

Now, I know that if Philius Jane
Jones can do one thing better than another,
it is to make a mince pie, and I
kept calm outwardly.

"How was they made?" says I, "what
was the ingrediences?"

"Well," says he, "I used to watch
you, an' if you'd hear to me, I believe I
could tell you just how. It! wasn't
they good, though? I yam, I believe I
could make 'em myself."

"Perhaps you'd better," says I coolly.
"I can," says he, "an' I declare for all
tryin' to boss a woman round, —I will."

I couldn't help but laugh to see him
go to work. I got him my big check-
apron, and tied it on. I brought out
the flour, and the lard, and the salteratus,
and the salt, and the spice drawer, and
the sugar-box. Jeremiah leant west out
and got the elder molasses. The most
nd apples was already on the old table.

"There," says Jeremiah, "Now I'll
show you something about pies."

I said nothing, but went to washing
up the breakfast dishes and sweeping
up. "I don't get to baking so early as this,
generally," says L. "You've got a good
start."

"O, yes," he answered in his gayest
tone, "I won't be no time afore I have
them pies all settin' in a row on the
buttery shelf. Haint you got no sour
milk?"

"Why, yes," says I, "but you don't
want it for mince pies."

"Who's makin' these pies?" says he.
"My mother always used to make sour
minc pie-crust, and I believe it would
taste good once more."

So I took the sour milk. He dipped
out about two quarts of it in my big
yellow mixing dish.

"Where's the shortnin'?" says he.
"There's the lard, and there's the butter
here if you'd rather have it."

"My mother used lard," says he.
"Where's a dish to melt it in?"

I got him a dish.

"Most folks rub their shortening
into the flour," says I.

"My mother didn't," says he.
"As I said before, who's makin' these pies? If
you are, I'll go out and mend the fence
if I am—"

"I won't say another word," says I.
I've had some experience in managing
a caponinated partner before."

He stirred his melted lard into his
sour milk, and it rose to the top in little
lumps. Then he began to stir in flour.
I see he hadn't put in any salteratus,
but knew him too well to venture to
say so. Jeremiah Jones sometimes
had to attend the school kept by experience.

He stirred and stirred and stirred.

When he finally got it thick enough

there was better enough, such as it was
to make several dozen pies.

"These pies are goin' to be so good," he
says he, "we'll make up a lot of 'em.
Where's the pie plates?"

I brought them to him all buttered,
and he began to roll out his crust. By
this time it was so thick that it could
scarcely be induced to roll out at all, he
worked nobly. When he got his first
piece rolled down, he took an inch in
thickness, he stopped and looked at it.

"Like a good thick crust, isn't it
much?" he said. "An inch thick ain't too
much for a real juicy inside."

"No," I answered, comforting myself
with the thought that his crust wouldn't
rise up to call him blessed, the way most
sour milk crusts do. By the time he
had rolled out four under crusts, and used
perhaps one-eighth of his butter, he laid down his rolling-pin.

"Shan't I chop your meat for you?"
says I.

"No, sir-e-e!" says he. "Who's
makin' these pies? I wish you hadn't
chopped the apple. I've got an even
full rolled out, and now I'll make the
inside. Where's the choppin'-tray?"

"Did your mother have somebody to
hand her things, or did she get them
herself?" says I good-naturedly handing
him the tray and chopping knife.

He put all his meat, some four or five
pounds, into the tray at once, and began
to chop. He chopped, and he chopped,
and he chopped, and still great masses
of whole meat kept coming to the surface.
After three-quarters of an hour of hard
work he had got so there wasn't
any pieces more than one and a half
inches square, and two inches thick,
though there was plenty that big. Then
he went for the molasses jug.

"You isn't going to call that fine
enough for the meat?" says I.

"Course it's fine enough," says he.
Takes the life all out of mince-meat
or hash or anything, to chop it
fine?" says I.

"But Jeremiah," says I, loth to see
so much good meat wasted, "that won't be
fit to eat. Let me take it; I'd rather chop
than see the pies spoil."

"Spoiled!" he cried. "Who's makin'
these pies, Philius?"

"I wouldn't want to swear that any-
body was," says I.

"You always make your pies too
sweet," he went on, measuring out sugar
by the teaspoonful. "My mother never
used much sugar."

Then he poured in two teaspoons of
cider molasses and a teaspoonful of
vinegar. He liked them real tart, he
said.

"Now for spices," says he. "Lemme
see. Should we put in a lot of ginger,
I remember. And thereupon the whole
two-ounce package was emptied into the
pan, and cinnamon—ain't we got any
cinnamon sticks?"

"No," says I, "you say you don't like
it."

"It's best for pies, I guess, but this
will do," whereupon the package of
cinnamon followed the ginger. "Cloves,
Cinnamon, yester!" Where's the molar's pestle?"

And he ground up a quarter of a pound
of cloves and stirred them in. "Now,
that's all that's left, the raisins. Oh no, there's
the apple." And he shoved in the
chopped apple. "O! yes, bread. My
mother used to chop up bread and put
in."

"That was when she was short of
apples, I remarked.

"Who's runnin' these pies?" he re-
peated. "Git me some bread, will ye?"

I brought the bread and he pounded
some up and stirred it in.

"Now, I guess it's ready," he began
to ladle it into his under crusts.

"Ain't you going to taste of it and see
whether it is right?" says I. "Your
mother used to."

"That's so," says he, "and so did I,
and wasn't it good?"

He smacked his lips and tasted, but I
noticed he didn't smack 'em in the second
time.

"You ought to set it on fire and cook
it all together! I couldn't help saying,
"Why what's the matter, Jeremiah?"

The tears was chasing each other down
his hollow cheeks, and fr a minute I
was real scart.

"There seems to be a little too much
ginger," he said, blowin' his nose, "but
I'll fix 'em."

Then he went to work puttin' in more
stuff. A cup more of elder molasses, and
a cup more of vinegar, considerable
pepper, but no salt, two pounds of
raisins, whole, and the contents of a
bottle of pectoric. I see him put in.
Then he went to the sittin'-room closet
and brought the bottle of brandy I keep
for sickness, and put half of that into the
mixture he was concocting. I looked
horrid, indeed, for I never use it in
cooking.

It is never too late to mend; but a man
cannot expect to have a button
sewed on much after midnight.

to her brandy in 'em to keep 'em from
hun'gul' folks," says he, "I don't begge
a little brandy in such good pies as
these."

Then he stirred up the whole mess,
My land! There was great chunks of
meat, and great long strings of it. And
such a lookin' pan of mince-meat I never
seen!

But I said nothing as he went on and
filled his pie, and proceeded to cover
'em. The crust had got stiff and
stiff, he could scarcely roll it down
but he finally got it down not much thicker
than the under crust. Without cutting any air-holes he
covered the pie, tucking in the edge
where it came over, and pulling it out
where it came short. Then his pie went
into the oven.

He insisted on building up an awful
fire, and in a few minutes the juice of his
pies (his meat was floating around in an
ambience of molasses and vinegar) was
running out on the floor. Jeremiah
bounded to the oven door. He didn't
look mean no clippies as when he first
got his pie.

"I wish, Philius," says he, "you'd
just see here a minute. That crust don't
act well."

I should say not! The inside had riz
up and was runnin' ever all around, while
a thick, leathery-looking substance rose
up in the middle of it, burnt pretty near
black.

"Who's runnin' these pies, Jeremiah?"
says I. "You didn't stick your two
crusts together."

"Wal, why didn't you tell me not to
begin with them?" he yelled; "not me
with it now."

But I went back to the settin'-room
where I was sweepin', and left him to
wrestle with the pies alone.

But after a while I looked out. I never
saw a more dejected-looking picture, or a
more depressed man. His apron had
got twisted to one side and was all
covered with flour. Great deals of flour
were on both sides of his face and his
whiskers were still dredged. The tears
he had shed had made water-courses
through the dirt and flour, and his ex-
pression, O my! words fail me. He was
jest taking a pie out of the oven
and settin' it on the table. He
put the pan of mince meat in a chair
to make room for the next pie, and then
he took that out, the liquid from it
dripping all over him and the kitchen
floor. And if it wasn't a queer looking
pie! The crust had crawled up in a
roundish heap in the middle and the ins-
ide was roamin' about everywhere, as
if seeking somebody to devore it. My
partner stood still (leaving the oven
door open) and gazed at them. Then he
began back in a sorrowful kind of
way, and set right square down in his
pan of mince meat. He had had it on
the stove, and it was bling hot, and he
yelled accordingly, jumping up tearing
around the room like mad. I rushed
out with some dry pants and helped him
on with 'em. The first thing he did
afterward was to take them two pies and
march into the kitchen to the stove. Next he
went in and took the two out of the oven
and carried them to the same appropriate
graves.

"Now," says he, recklessly, "you
may finish the pies, Philius, and I'll
mind the fence."

"Who's makin' these pies, Jeremiah?"
I couldn't help saying.

"Throw that in my face, will ye?" he
muttered, in very subdued accents, as
he went out and got his axe.

But I never grudged them poor pies,
for I never heard any more about the
way his mother used to do things.

—Portland Transcript.

The Way of the Speculator.

They met in Exchange place a year
ago this month. One had just bought
his wife a pair of diamond earrings, and
the other had been moving into an up-
town brown front. They met again on
Sixth Avenue yesterday, and the one inquired:

"Say, Green, recommend me a pawn
shop. I want to spout those diamonds."

"Ah, has it come to that, old boy?
I can't do it. We've just moved to
Sixth Avenue yesterday, and the one inquired:

"What's the matter, Green?"

"I'm afraid you're right. I can't do it.
I've got to sell them."

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THE SIGNAL.

PRICE & REED, Publishers.
W. W. PRICE, Editor.

DAHLONEGA, GA., April 1, 1887.

EDITORIAL.

EMPEROR WILLIAM of Germany, was 90 years old on the 22nd of last month.

JUDGE WILLIAM EZZARD of Atlanta, is dead. He was 88 years old. Judge Ezzard was one of the most prominent men in the State.

MAINE has repealed the law for capital punishment, and substituted imprisonment for life. We will venture to say that double the amount of crime will be committed since the repeal of this law.

EX-SENATOR CAMERON states that Gen. R. E. Lee was offered and declined the command of the Northern army at the beginning of the war. Cameron was a member of Mr. Lincoln's cabinet, and the offer was made through him.

The women of Kansas are not taking such quick advantage of the right of voting, just conferred upon them by the Kansas Legislature, as many would suppose. Even the negro women refuse to vote saying: "The men as made dat law is fools."

OLD JOHN SHERMAN has been buming around in the South for the last few weeks. He recently made a big speech in Nashville. Most of his hearers were negroes, and he gave them a few nice words of advice which made them happy. John has got his eye on the Presidency, but that is about all he can ever get on it.

A LAW passed by the last Ohio Legislature legalizes the intermarriage of the races, and allows a negro a seat among white people at the tables, in cars or at places of amusement. The law makes it impossible to maintain separate public schools. The Ohio people may hug and kiss the negro as much as they want to but we dont care for any of it in ours.

A nice lady of New York city has just had finished at a cost of \$200 a coffin for a pet parrot of hers which died. Within it the bird repose on tufts of pink satin, and seventeen golden nails were used to screw down the coffin lid. If the woman had appropriated that much for bread for some starving family she would have done an act far more gracious. The relatives and friends of the dead parrot are the only ones who will thank her.

It is no wonder sometimes that God visits earthquakes, cyclones and other destructive things upon this wicked world. Horrible murders are committed every day; men commit suicide; blackhearted people commit rape and arson by wholesale; men swindle each other out of thousands of dollars and crime as black as night is committed in every part of the globe. What a man takes for his best friend will betray him, and so the world goes. Every nook and corner is chock full of vice and corruption. Then its no wonder that God in His power finds it necessary to warn the people.

We have recently seen a copy of the *New South*, published at Birmingham, Ala., on the title page of which appears a map of the world on which Birmingham is represented as at the exact center of the world. As startling as this fact may appear we venture the assertion that during the 6000 years of the earth's existence this fact has never been disputed. We will also state another fact, (and the brethren can consult their atlases) that Dahlonega is at the exact center of the world, and when people who have been going crazy over the boom at Birmingham come down to solid sense and want solid investments they will find Lumpkin county the exact center of the mineral deposit this side of the Rockies. Gold, copper, iron, (magnetic) manganese, etc., etc. appear here in oh profusion as to make Birmingham even envy us.

The cold weather a few days back has about done up the peach crop for this year.

PROF. HAYDEN, of the geological survey, thinks the recent earthquakes foretell a change in the earth's climate, perhaps such that this part will be always covered with ice and snow. That may be so, but the "red eye" around in this country will keep everybody warmed up.

A FARMER living three miles from Gainesville, named Ike Dayles, while plowing on S. C. Dunlap's place on last Friday morning, ploughed up a whole store of five dollar gold pieces. There was \$1,195 in the pile, and he has deposited it in the bank of Banks & Bro. at Gainesville. It is supposed that a man by the name of Dunegan, who owned the place, buried it there before the war. Dunegan died during the war.

GAINESVILLE was very much exercised last Saturday morning. For several days some suspicious characters had been looking around the town. They were well dressed, and said they wanted to open a foundry, but their real object, as it turns out, was to open a store. Friday two of them hired a buck from Louis Meaders and went to Harmony Grove. The marshal Tom Hanie followed in a buggy. Friday night they broke open Hood & Son's store, of Harmony Grove. Tom Hanie struck them, and after desperate struggle succeeded in capturing one of them, after shooting him down. The other one escaped. The burglar was not seriously injured. Marshal Hanie is a good officer.

More than two years have passed and what do we see? In the country at large, 75,000 places of trust and profit are still held by Republicans. In New Jersey there is a bare show of Democratic Government by the people as expressed at every election that has since been held. Only a sprinkling of Democrats are in office, and when appointments are made they are not always Democrats. This is calculated to say the very life out of any party. It is to do what enemy, the Republican party, has never been able to accomplish. It takes the temper out of those springs of action by which men are moved and leaves the party as if some one has administered an opiate which produces a condition which it is hard to describe, whether it be of painless sleep or actual death.—*Savannah Times*.

Gold Region of Georgia.
From the *Advertiser*, Chattanooga, Tenn.
It is a fact not generally known that Lumpkin county has more undeveloped water power than any other county in North Georgia. The Chestatee and Etowah rivers both large streams, and flowing through the entire length of the county, would furnish ample power for the largest manufacturers. There is an abundance of magnetic iron ore; also copper, silver and gold ores in abundance. The gold mines have been worked in a rude way for many years, and still pay well, five tons of ore lately taken out and hauled one mile to mill, gave twenty-two dwt. gold per ton. Last week, thirty tons gave 1200 dws. pure gold, and plenty of such ore. There is an abundance of pure water and some of the most noted mineral springs are within its borders.

Several beautiful water falls and mountain ranges from 2,000 to 3,000 feet high, make it one of the most attractive summer resorts in the United States. A traveler, who was familiar with all the resorts of the country, said to the writer a few weeks since, he was surprised at the superior scenery, water and climate. The soil is susceptible of the highest cultivation. The capitalist in search of investment; the miner in search of homes; the invalid in search of health, could do no better than to investigate the advantages of that section. With a railroad completed or assured, Dahlonega's boom will be only equalled by the liveliest towns in Alabama.

On Friday, April 5, and Saturday, April 6, 1887, a half of lot No. 411 in the 12th district and first section of Lumpkin County to satisfy a tax bill in favor of the State of Georgia and County of Lumpkin against James H. Worley, Agent, for the year 1886. Returned to me by W. B. Townsend, L. C.

Also lots of land Nos. 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 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Prices Current.

Prices paid for country produce:
Wheat per bushel.....60 @ .65
Oats " "
Eye " "
Dinner potatoes.....75 @ .60
Sweet potatoes.....45
Apples, per bushel.....75 @ .40
Turnips " "
Potatoes " "
White beans
Hydes, green, per pound.....2 @ .50
Cabbage, " "
Butter
Eggs,
Chickens
Meat, per bushel.....60 @ .65
Onions
Peanuts " "
Pork, per pound.....5 @ .60
Lard
Hams
Wool,
Dry peaches per pound.....3 @ .40
Dry apples

These prices are furnished by the Hall Mine Co., and will be changed weekly.

Local Chirpings.

—April fool's day.
—Clerk of Court L. C. Head is in Atlanta on business.

—Pay up that little amount you are due the SIGNAL.

—There will not be a full peach crop this year. They have been killed.

—Perfect Pastry Patent Flour is the best flour in the market. For sale at the New Commissary. It

—Subscribe as much as you can for the improvement of the Besser Spring's property. It will add an immense amount to our town.

—The New Commissary has a lot of Straw Hats that they are selling 25 per cent. less than Hats bought a month ago. It

—Some hunters heard a panther one night last week about six miles above here in the Anderson settlement. They made no effort to kill it.

—A newspaper man has a hard time. When he tells the truth no credit is given him; when he deviates from it in the least he is called the biggest liar in the world.

—There has been a number of gentlemen in our town during the past ten days looking up the minerals of our county. They are finding plenty of good iron. Some of it is the best magnetic ore. They find more or less copper.

—Lieut. F. G. Hodgson, of the 6th U. S. cavalry, has been detailed by the Secretary of War, as commandant of cadets of our College. Lieut. Hodgson is a native of Athens, this State, and is a gentleman well qualified for the high position for which he has been appointed.

—Rev. E. Capers, rector of Christ's Church, Greenville, S. C., has accepted an invitation to preach the commencement sermon at our college on Sunday, June 13th. We know personally that he is one of the finest orators that ever delivered a sermon, and a Christian gentleman of the highest type.

—The Cakoway boys, charged with robbing Squires post office in Union county not long ago, who were sent to Atlanta for trial, have been released by District Attorney Hill. The physician at the Atlanta jail says they are idiots, and are not responsible for the robbery. The boys came through here last week on their way home. They saw some big things in Atlanta.

—On the 29th Inst.—Mr. A. G. Wimpy has been confined to his home for some time past, but is now recovering, we are glad to say.

Mrs. E. W. Strickland has also been indisposed for a short time. She is convalescing.

Mrs. B. R. Meaders has been very ill, but we are glad to learn is better.

—The Baptist Sunday School has selected the following delegates to represent them at the Sunday School Association: J. W. Cartledge, Fred Harrison, Miss Cadie Price and Mrs. Hall. The following committee was also elected to take charge of the children and to see to the tables: Prof. B. P. Gilliard, John Cornelius, Charlie Beard, Mrs. J. P. Reed, Misses Josie Jackson, Anna Satterfield and Lizzie Chapman. The Methodist Sunday School has not elected delegates yet.

—Mr. W. T. Embanks was here last week from Jasper visiting his family.

—A little darky in this place being asked one day what made trees reply earnestly: "God plants chips and dry grow from dat."

—The authorities of our neighboring city, Gainesville, are about to contract with Capt. F. W. Hall, of our town, for the erection of a wind mill and water tanks to furnish a water supply. They would show their good sense by giving Capt. Hall the contract, as there is no man in the State who knows as well how to do such a job. On this line we would mention that Mr. Will A. Camp, of Cedartown, They are both experienced business men, energetic and full of go-aheadness. When they sell a person a bill of goods that person can rest assured that he has received just what he called for. Their spacious shelves are not filled with old goods. They buy country produce and pay the highest market price for it. Dry goods, groceries, boots, shoes, hats, farming utensils and almost every thing they keep to sell. Its no wonder that such men as Moore & Williams succeed.

—Mr. H. J. Biddle, a mineralogist from Washington, has been here for some time looking up the iron lands in this county. Some fine specimens of iron ore have been found, which he pronounces good. There is plenty of iron in this country.

—COTTON RAISING.—Several of the best farmers in the upper part of this county will attempt cotton raising on a small scale the coming season. Many people have the idea in their heads that cotton will not mature to any good in this country. The idea is erroneous. Cotton has developed well right at the foot of the Blue Ridge Mountains in this county, and when worked will grow in any section of the country. Those who will plant it this year do not intend to depend upon it solely, like many farmers in this State do, but will raise it merely to derive some pocket change, which is very useful, as most people know. The idea is a good one. Every farmer should make his own bread and meat and therefore be independent, but a bag or two of cotton will help him a great deal to defray little debts, such as paying taxes and the like. They then should never buy a bag of guano. Guano has ruined thousands of farmers in the South, and we are prone to say that there is not fifty sacks of the stuff used in Lumpkin county. This accounts for the fact that the farmers in this county are less and more independent than those in any county we know of. A farmer with his fat hogs and his ribs full of corn is the most independent man on the top side of the earth. He has no Western bacon and corn to buy.

Several prominent farmers whom we have spoken believe that cotton can be made to pay in this country. Next fall will tell all. We offer this advice: When you begin to plant cotton leave guano alone, and make your own manure.

If You Want A Good Article
FOR TABACCO ask your dealer for
"Old Dip."

Associate Declines Further Control
over vsy.

Editor Signal:

As a continued discussion with "chief" might not result pleasantly, and as it also consumes too much space in the SIGNAL, I decline to answer the twenty-two calls before short range squibs which "chief" fires from that mad fort of his, notwithstanding giving up my position.

ASSOCIATE:

A rusty iron wedge, with the initials "A. L." rudely stamped upon it, was recently found in an ancient house near Old Salem. It has been recognized by former companions of Abe Lincoln as the famous wedge which he used in splitting rails in that vicinity. The initials were made by Lincoln himself, now a resident of Tullah.

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THE "CITY OF GOLD."

Her Merchants and their Increasing Business.

[CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.]

MOORE & WILLIAMS.

Kindness, good weights and measures gains many friends to business men. So it is with Moore & Williams. They are a new firm, but by being gentlemanly and dealing fair with everybody they have gained an enviable position among our merchants, and are every day receiving new trade. There is nothing high-toned about Frank Moore or S. H. Williams. They are both experienced business men, energetic and full of go-aheadness. When they sell a person a bill of goods that person can rest assured that he has received just what he called for. Their spacious shelves are not filled with old goods. They buy country produce and pay the highest market price for it. Dry goods, groceries, boots, shoes, hats, farming utensils and almost every thing they keep to sell. Its no wonder that such men as Moore & Williams succeed.

G. C. WALLACE.

Mr. Wallace recently opened up a full line of fancy family groceries in the building occupied by Gurley & Holden. Cicero is an old store keeper, and knows what it takes to please the people. His stock of goods is fresh, just put in, and he is selling them too "and don't you forget it." He does not keep anything but groceries, and therefore is enabled to sell good goods at the lowest prices. Cicero's success in the mercantile business is due to his untiring energy. He is a worker from "Worker town," and leaves nothing unturned to make everything a success he starts into.

He has many friends in this county who will be glad to see him prosper and they will be, a man with the "git up and git" about him that Cicero is. Several new stores have opened up in this section have planted and will plane several more this year. I would advise the brothers farmers in this county to pot in several acres—enough to net them a little cash for paying taxes and other small expenses. Bremen.

WARREN SITTON.

It is almost unnecessary to mention "Uncle Warren"—as he is familiarly called by everybody. He is one of the old "stand by" that is found the same year after year.

He commenced business here a year ago, and has established a sound

trade that will stick. He is a Christian gentleman, and an honest and upright citizen, deceiving no person.

At the beginning of his mercantile career he made it a rule to be truthful in all his business, and he has adhered to that rule through "thick and thin."

His word is as good as his bond, and when he says, "to-morrow I

will pay you five hundred dollars"

then on that day you can look for your money. Although he does not try to do a big business, he keeps up with the average storekeeper in the sale of goods.

W. A. BURNSIDE.

A history of the business men would not be complete without saying something of Mr. Burnsides. He has probably been in business longer than any other merchant except Mr. Wimpy. He has passed through the ups and downs of the town, and was always found fighting for Dahlonega with a vim that marks a useful citizen. He does not do business in a blustering or blowing style, but in a quiet and unobtrusive way that carries force with it. Mr. Burnsides might be counted on the retired list, as he does not attempt to do a heavy business, although he has a full assortment of goods from a jar of Derby candy to the well-known

Derby hats. He deals in farmer's implements and all the goods that a first-class merchant generally

has. Mr. Burnsides is an old newspaper man, having edited and published the SIGNAL before the war. One of them was not quite empty and is supposed to have been dropped by some stranger.—Ouchaw World.

on file now which contain many an interesting article.

B. R. MEADERS.

The gentleman whose name appears above is another one of the merchants who has an experience of years in commercial life. He established himself in our midst years ago to share in the losses and fortunes of the place. He has been successful throughout his many years of business, and the prospects are that he will continue in the same box. Mr. Meaders is a No. 1 business man, and is just the kind of a fellow every town needs. He is full of the pluck and vim that carries a man through life, and when he fails to succeed in business you may reasonably say that there is something unusual the matter.

Mr. Meaders is a great lover of horse flesh, and his commissary stable is generally full of the best bred horses. Every year he sends a fine drove of horses down in South Georgia, on which he really makes a nice sum. His son, Ed Meaders, takes great delight in fine horses, and it would be a hard master to deceive him in the value of a horse.

Two Men Items.

A Sunday School was organized at Mt. Zion Church last Sunday. We expect to have a good school. Ed. S. Simmons and J. C. McDonald were elected superintendents. I suppose our school will be represented at the Sunday School Association.

Mr. John McDonald, one of the enterprising and shifty farmers in this section, will soon put up a saw mill in connection with his grain mill.

Some time ago in conversation with Mr. B. R. Meaders, of your town, about cotton raising, he informed me that if the farmers in this county would produce fifty bales of cotton he would put up a gin for their benefit. John McDonald and several others in this section have planted and will plane several more this year. I would advise the brothers farmers in this county to pot in several acres—enough to net them a little cash for paying taxes and other small expenses.

The discovery of rich gold deposits in British Columbia close to the imaginary boundary line between that province and Alaska is feared may lead to serious trouble if the actual boundary is not defined before my attempt is made to develop these valuable finds. In view of the valuable discovery of gold in the Pacific province the Dominion government has decided on sending out a party to make a geological survey of that part of the country in which minerals have been found, and to ascertain of our requirements and conditions.

1880, a self-addressed envelope to the Agent, DEPT. OF THE INLAND REVENUE, 26 Wall Street, New York City, Sep. 21st.

—

Mining Lands.

The subscribers, Mining Engineers and Chemists will explore mineral land and outcrops of ore without any cash outlay from persons who have descriptions of Land, Lot Numbers, &c., and samples of ores, and we will write you of our requirements and conditions.

118 E. 7th St., Chattanooga, Tenn. n.s.—3m.

When you want a good

SHAVE OR HAIR CUT
go to

BOWE, the Barber.

638 Main Street, Dahlonega Hotel.

R. T. HARDIE,

LOCK AND WATCHMAKER,

Public Square, Dahlonega, Ga.

Work Solicited.

Nov 5

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

Will be sold in the Town of Dahlonega on the first Tuesday in May, 1887, at public outcry for the purpose of distribution. The land and buildings, etc., will be sold by a auctioneer.

For further information apply to

John J. D. Sherrill, Esq.,

or to the Sheriff, Dahlonega.

—

THIS GOOD OLD STANDBY

accomplishes for everybody exactly what it claims.

One of the reasons for its great popularity is its extreme simplicity and inexpensiveness.

Everybody needs such a medicine.

The Lauberman needs it in case of accident.

The Carpenter needs it in case of accident.

The Mechanic needs it always on his work bench.

The Miner needs it in case of emergency.

The Farmer needs it along with his team.

The Householder needs it in his house, at his store yard.

The Steamboat man on the Chattahoochee needs it.

The Horseman needs it in his saddle bag.

The Railroad man needs it and will need it again.

The Battalions of soldiers need it.

The Guardsmen need it.

The Miners need it.

The Fishermen need it.

The Boaters need it.

The Sailors need it.

The Drifters need it.

The Farmers need it.

The Ranchers need it.

The Stockmen need it.

The Trappers need it.

The Sportsmen need it.

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The Sportsmen need it.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

Care of Seed Potatoes.

One reason why so many potato crops fail is because the variety of the seed has been impaired before planting. Potatoes left in large bins in dark cellars will quickly grow long white sprouts as soon as warm weather comes. All the substances in these shoots must come from the potato, and detracts from the nourishment stored for the young plant when it begins to grow. Secondary sprouts will start from the base after the first are broken off, but they are never as strong as the first. As soon as the buds begin to push on seed potatoes they should be got from the cellar or pit, and spread thin in a light room where the temperature until planting will not be more than 40° or 50°. Buds will start from potatoes thus treated, but they will be green, and with care in planting will be so much start for the crop. In this way early potatoes may be advanced a week or ten days over those planted with seed taken from the potato bin.

Oversteaming Manure.

Manure is badly injured by overheating. The nitrogen is changed into ammonia and is lost; the rest is reduced to a dry, moldy condition, known as "fire fenged." This injury can be easily avoided by turning the manure over when it becomes hot by thoroughly wetting it. The best way of saving manure and of making it most useful is to compost it with double its bulk of swamp muck and keeping it in a state of slow fermentation until the spring, when the whole heap will be equal in value to as much manure because of the reduction of the muck to a condition of decomposition. It is better to use the muck in the stables as litter to absorb the liquid manure, by which this most valuable part is saved and the muck is sooner brought into a state of fermentation. Manure so managed will not heat so much as to become injured by it.—[New York Times.]

Breeding Ducks.

Ducks can be successfully raised on farms not supplied with running-water by keeping troughs filled with water where they can have access to them at all times. Ducklings grow faster than chicks, and with proper care are ready for market at the age of from eight to ten weeks. A few quiet, mother hens should be kept to hatch and rear the young ducks. The eggs hatch well, requiring no turning, and are thirty-one days in hatching. Ducklings must be often kept warm and dry, when they grow very rapidly. They require much the same food as chicks, but require more meat; we do not advise feeding so much cooked food, especially corn meal, as their natural demands fresh and raw articles, mostly. They do not require water until they are well-feathered, except for drinking, nor must they even get wet. If young ducks are kept in confinement, be sure to give them wood charcoal in their feed, and also supply them with animal and green feed. Dig up worms every day, and cut grass at least twice a day for them. Feed them generously, or let them run out to forage for themselves. If possible, let them out during the morning to hunt slugs and bugs on the potato patches.—[American Agriculturist.]

To Care a Stumbling Horse.

Some good horses, says the Pittsburg Stockman, are addicted to stumbling while walking or moving in a slow trot. Well-versed veterinarian states that there are two causes that would tend to produce this faulty action; one, a general weakness in the muscular system, such as would be noticed in a tired horse; the other, a weakness of the exterior muscles of the leg, brought about by carrying too much weight on the toe. To effect a cure, he adds, lighten the weight of each front shoe about four ounces; have the toe of the shoe made of steel instead of iron; it will wear longer; have it rounded off about the same as it could be when a third is worn out, in order to prevent tripping; allow one week's rest; have the legs shod for a few minutes at a time with cold water through a hose, in order to create a spray; then rub dry briskly from the chest down to the foot. Give walking exercise daily during the week for about an hour twice a day. When you commence driving again, omit the slow jog—either walk or jog, hills along at a sharp trot for a mile or two, then walk away, but do not speak for at least several weeks. By this means the habit of stumbling from either of the above causes will be pretty well overcome.

Value of Straw.

Farmers need to grow more grain. They have the land, they need grain, and it would be far better to grow it than to purchase it from the west. The straw is a valuable part of the crop if properly fed—too valuable to be overlooked by farmers. There is a goodly percentage of nutritious material in straw, but it must be properly fed in order to utilize it. Instead of being minus nutrition, its material is now as well balanced as in good hay. Its deficiencies must be made up with something else, and this when the case becomes as variable as it is in different materials. Steve is never a good fodder to us alone, and never should be so used.

In practice a mixed ration, made up of equal parts of straw and good hay, with a little grain added, will be found on which any animal will thrive. If the hay is closer all the better, as this will better meet the deficiency of the straw. Fed in this way, stock eat the straw as well as the hay, and the digestible material it contains is equally valuable; and farmers only have to try to become convinced that straw is a valuable fodder. We know that straw fed alone and continuously to the same animal is of little value.

The oats and the barley which are threshed from the straw make a good grain to feed with. Peas, oats and peas mixed are also good. For purchased grain, cotton seed meal contains the most material for the money of anything on the market. Linseed meal will also be found good for the purpose.

Care of Horses.

Many persons who keep horses seem to think when they have furnished stable and food, they have done their whole duty. It should be remembered that imperfect cleaning is one of the chief causes of disability. The reason of this is, animals being exposed continually to the weather, nature affords a sound coat next the skin, which protects the exterior and prevents the changes of the weather from being seriously felt. In this the animal is supposed not to labor to such a degree as to cause violent perspiration, since this would cause a breaking up of this natural scurf.

When animals are kept in a stable this coat must not be broken up, but eliminated. This is done by a careful but thorough use of the comb and brush. It is not so necessary that the animal be cleaned of outside dirt. The dandruff itself must be cleaned from the hair, and the hair left bright. In the case of brood mares confined in boxes or stalls at night and turned out daily for exercise, grooming is not necessary. But sufficient cleaning should be given to keep the hair from fluff. Plenty of bedding is the best thing for this. Horses, old and young, that have their liberty will roll in the snow or in the straw, and thus clean themselves superficially.

Growing colts confined in the stable must have daily grooming and exercise. Yet horses may grow fat, because a colt happens to be particularly nice, pamper and codle it and keep it without exercise. The fact is, the growing horse should have all the exercise he will naturally take, and this will be a great deal if he is allowed his own way. The horse is an animal of labor or else of little worth. In rearing him the exercise should be of the nature of the work which he is to perform after life. It is the bone, sinew, muscle, lungs and heart of the horse that constitute his chief value, and more and more so the faster the work he is expected to perform. If the foundation is not laid in the first two years of his life great excellence need not be expected.—[Chicago Tribune.]

The Game of Ten-Pins.

Probably no muscular sport has increased more popularity within the past two or three years than bowling. It is an ancient German game, and has been played in the Fatherland for bodily known how many centuries. It found its way to Holland and in Shakespeare's time was a favorite pastime with the sturdy British yeoman. When the Knickerbockers settled on Manhattan Island, they brought their nine-pins and bowls and amused themselves on summer afternoons by knocking down pins on the green near the Battery. They kept a group of ground level and smooth and rolled the balls on the turf, and unless the Dutchmen were unusually skillful, strikes probably were rare. The little park where the Knickerbockers played, retains to this day the name of Bowling Green. The Germans have played nine-pins so long that it has become their national game, and every beer garden has its alley.

When balls are rolled over the ground perfect accuracy is impossible, and therefore the Germans introduced the improvement of the smooth wooden alley. The common form of alley in Germany is different from that familiar to Americans. It is a long plankway about a foot in width, terminating at one point of a diamond-shaped platform, upon which the nine-pins are set. These alleys are out of doors, and although provided with covers that can be placed over them when it rains, they are affected by the weather, and get warped out of line and level to some extent. The narrowness of the alley also limits the possibilities of the game, as only a straight ball to the head pin can be rolled.—[New York Sun.]

Safe Robbers.

One of the cleverest safe blowers in the country is in the employ of a safe manufacturer in this town. He has served time after time in the penitentiary.

A Tribute to American Genius
were the recent trials at Liverpool and Indianapolis, Indiana, and the trial of John Pemberton, the inventor of Coca-
Cola. Pharmaceutical chemists, a proportion
of whom are endorsed by 500 physicians and
surgeons, are the only reliable external prescribers.
Beware of nostrums advertised by quacks.

I THINK, dear, the dew has come in a general failure," he said in his softest accents. "Yes," she yawned, "I've been hoping to hear about for some time." He didn't call the next evening.

Commissioner of Fees for all the States, Mr. G. F. Headon, Baltimore, Md., writes that he suffered for a long time with rheumatism, and had no treatment until he applied St. Jacob Oil.

There is but one without honest intent with external blemishes, inability to do or say nothing, and yet, who believes only the words of things, is not in relation with nature or fact at all?

—*Eastern Standard Postmaster General*.

He who is passionate and hasty is generally honest. It is your cool discerning hypocrisy of whom you should beware. There's no doubt about it, you're a good man, but you're not.

—*Washington, D. C., Commercial Appeal*.

Kinship is the golden chain with which people are bound together.

The Beginning of the End.
The beginning of disease is a slight debility or disorder of some of the vital organs, the brain, liver or the bowels usually. There are dyspepsia, constipation, rheumatism, the skin grows yellow and unhealthy, there are pains in the right shoulder blade, the climax is often sudden.

The physical energies, perhaps a fatal issue, but Stomach Bitters, which is always effective as a remedy known for dissipation, pleurisy, neuralgia, rheumatism, etc., and all aches and pains. Endowed by 3000 Physicians and Surgeons, and 100000 Patients promptly relieves and cures while other remedies are slow and uncertain. Beware of nostrums, most of which are about as effective as they are ugly. Woe betide the patient who uses them.

—*Cold-Removal*, as they are utterly worthless.

—*Dr. Kilmer's* **Stomach Bitters**, \$1.50.

—*DR. KILMER'S OCEAN WEED HEART REMEDY*, \$1.50.

—*DR. KILMER'S PINE NEEDLE REMEDY*

THE DAHLONEGA SIGNAL.

By Price & Read.

A Record of Mining, Political, Local and Literary News.

\$1 00 Per Annum. Single Copy Five Cents.

VOL. XLVII.

DAHLONEGA, GA., FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1887.

NO. 26.

Doluted.
Happy is he who hours with brow clear,
Above the tumults of the unheeding throng,
The friends of the Future, clear and
strong.
Down the long centuries reverberate,
Though unremittingly his common fate;
Come to leave a heritage of song,
To offer me what no one can do wrong;
Content, though never gained, friend's crown
to wait.
Dups of his dreams what matter if not his,
Dun in the crimson gold and purple gloom
Of some cathedral vest, that honored tomb
Whose stones the pilgrim nations spread.
—(Cornhill Magazine.)

A DOOR AJAR.

It was all over; past and done with forever; not a hope remained. Inez Cameron had plucked them one by one from his heart in her cool, stately, graceful way, all an hour before, when she clutched his hand and offered her friendship, in the dim, sweet-scented gloom, which he could see from the window at that seat.

"Friendship from her!" he muttered savagely, while a burning wrath flamed in his dark eyes. "Did she think I had been her slave for almost a year to be content with that at last? As true as there is a heaven above me, she allowed me to think she could. I was no fool to say such words as I said to-day to her, unless I had been encouraged! You have taught me a lesson, my fair-faced Inez. I take of your eyes of earthly heaven on no woman's smile here, and I dangle no longer in your train, lovely as you undoubtedly are, and dainty and dazzling. Doubt if I ever take any fair lady so bright here. When Sesie Neffis an' I hear of friends depart in a week's time, I will go running once more. No man deserves his home when his heart is as heavy as mine is."

The shadows gathered and lengthened, but Guy Handel sat silent and miserable, trying to crush down the regrets, trying to bury the corpse of his love-dreams.

It was bitter to him, this rejection by the girl he had woos in such a prudish fashion; whom he, perhaps, had reason to think he could win.

Life seemed a very poor and barren possession to the stalwart young owner of that fine old homestead, while a summer twilight gathered its soft draperies about him, and still he forgot that it was time to dress for dinner, and his sister and friends waited where he lingered when they came down to present him.

Suddenly a low, sweet, soothng melody stole to him there—the air of a tender old ballad, played lowly, by some dainty fingers.

Somehow the music soothed the pain in his heart, comforted him in a strange manner, as though the white hands that toyed with the keys had left a tender touch on his forehead.

"Wonder who is playing?" he thought, "Whoever it is, I hope she will continue, I wish she would sing."

As if his wish had been heard a voice took up the words of the old song, and sent them to him sweetly where he sat, tender, yearning words which made his eyes grow dim as he listened.

"I wonder who she is? I do not recognize the voice," he said to himself, and then, rising, he quietly crossed to the door, which was ajar, and looked into the drawing-room.

The twilight had seen a slight girlish figure at the piano, clad in pale amber. The face was turned from him, but he knew by the slim willowy figure, the masses of rich golden hair, that it was Inez Cameron's lame cousin, Hilda Dallas.

"How sad the girl's voice is!" he thought. "How intensely sad! Yet she has always seemed bright and cheerful when I noticed her. I fear I rarely did notice her, poor afflicted child."

Just then the drawing-room door opened and Inez Cameron entered.

Guy watched her with passionate admiration and bitter regret in his eyes as he went and stood near her cousin.

"Don't sing that doleful thing, Hilda," she said in her slow tones of silver. "Even though you may be fool enough to love a man who doesn't care at all for you, there is no need for you to sing that dolorous ballad with your heart in your voice."

The music had crashed into a discord, then stopped.

The girl on the piano stool wheeled about so that Guy saw her face; and from his heart he pitied Hilda Dallas when he saw her pained eyes and colorless face.

And, something which was not love stirred his heart for the fair blue-eyed beauty who stood serenely there, her lip curling just a little, her blue and golden draperies falling about her in such graceful folds,

"What do you mean?" questioned the lame girl in a quick voice of pain. "I don't love anybody; I—" "Bah!" cut in the blonde's silver tones. "You love Mr. Handel, I see." "I have known it for a long time. He cares nothing at all for you—he scarcely sees you; to-day he asked me to become his wife. Now, perhaps, you realize what a little simoniac you are."

The auburn head was lowered and double, and two white little hands were flung over Hilda's colorless face. A moment after, and Guy caught the sound of quick sobbing, mingled with the low ripple of laughter from Inez.

"Oh, I didn't accept him," pursued the flute-like tones of the woman he had thought almost an angel. "I don't care to buy myself in this dull old place, and besides, I know Mr. Jarvis was very much pleased with me, and he's worth half-a-million."

It all passed through to where Guy had stood so long, spell-bound; unconscious that he should not stand there. Touched to the soul by the passionate weeping of Hilda, love dying in his heart for Inez—all came to him, through the distance between, because fate had ordained that the door should be half an hour earlier.

The lame girl had subdued her emotion, picked up her crutch, and left the drawing-room before the young man recovered presence of mind enough to glide quickly away and gain the half-hour door.

That night his guests were rather surprised to find that his handsome host scarcely left Hilda Dallas for a moment; and perhaps some of them noticed also that his hostess was, with its changing colors and great size, eyes of purple with a touch of patches in the deepest depths; that night, for the first time, Guy saw her in another face than that of Inez Cameron—and for the first time a dull jaundice pain made the beautiful blonde real to that she would purchase half a million at too great a cost did she give in exchange for it the love of Guy Handel.

* * * * *

It was months later; Mrs. Nettie Lennox and the gay party she had brought with her for the summer to her old home were about to scatter themselves in different directions.

Many an idyl had had its beginning in those glad days of heat and sunshine, and a few peasant love dreams had died, that which Inez Cameron had so carelessly laughed down a month before was in its shroud and coffin, and a warm, living love was stirring in every pulse of Guy, as in the bush of a still evening, he and Inez came face to face in the very spot which once saw him plied complexion with her for her love.

She was racy, dangerously lovely as she smiled at him, but no pulse in his heart stirred more softly while he turned to walk with her.

"No," she said softly, "let me remain here, Guy—right here where I was so unkind to you weeks ago. You will forgive it, will you not? I read my own heart more clearly now, and I know I made a bad mistake."

Her fair face was full of a warm color as she laid her hand on his arm and whispered, "You understand me, do you not, Guy?"

He looked just a little bit confused under the beautiful tender eyes.

"I have nothing to forgive," he answered. "You were not more unkind to me than most women are under like circumstances."

"But—but I was unkind to myself," she faltered. "I made a sad mistake, Guy; it is not too late—if you love me still—"

Generously he interrupted her there, "I am to be your cousin some day," he said softly, feeling as though he was dealing a blow on the flushed beauty of her dainty face. "Hilda has promised to become my wife."

"Hilda Dallas?" There was passionate pain, incredulity, wonder, in the silvery tones.

"You will marry Hilda? But you do not love her—you loved me a month ago! Tell her the truth and she will release you; she is generous."

"She is the girl I love," he uttered sternly. "She is true and tender, and more to me than any being on earth. Make no mistake, Miss Cameron, I cared for you when we last met here, but an hour after we had parted—while yet the wound was fresh and smarting—I knew what folly such an affection was for me to cherish. From words which I overheard you say, I was convinced that you had made no mistake in rejecting me, but did it because Mr. Jarvis was pleased with you and had golden lips?

After an hour you had spurred my love, it was dead in my life; another, pure and sweet, and tender, stole to me again.—(Spirit of the Turf.)

through a door ajar, and I thank Heaven for the gift. Miss Cameron I think somebody is coming; compose yourself."

She forced the color back into her face and stilled the trembling of her figure as a slight halting form appeared down the aisle of shade.

Guy hastened forward, met Hilda, and drew her hand through his arm. "My darling," said he to her, "I have seen Dr. Blank about your ankle, and he says there is a surety of care if you will place yourself under his care for half a year. What will you do, my little sweetheart?"

"I will do whatever you desire, dear Guy," she answered softly, and in the dimness of the little gloom bent and kissed her, unflinching the blue burning eyes upon him, which belonged to the woman who but loved when she had him.

Six months later Hilda flung aside her crutch and married Guy. Inez married Mr. Jarvis.

Be Raising in Russia.

Raise is carried out to a great extent in Russia, the annual production being valued at two and a quarter millions of dollars; the expenditure is chiefly made by the dominant Greek church, the ceremonies of which require a large consumption of wax candles as to greatly favor this branch of rural economy in Russia, and preserve it from the decline to which it is exposed in other countries, from the increasing use of steam, oil, gas and other fluids for illuminating purposes. The peasants produce wax so cheaply that, notwithstanding the consumption of this article is numerically the same as in England, it is numerically too small a portion of the possible market for the time.

The number of the police force, of all ranks and grades, on the last day of April, 1885, was 3933, including 33 probationers.

The legislature of the State of New York on May 18, 1886, unanimously

authorized the addition of 500

to the force.

Inference to the general condition

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Prices Current.

Prices paid for country produce:
Corn, per bushel.....70 @ .75
Wheat " "90 @ \$1.00
Oats " "45 @ .50
Rye " "75 @ .75
Irish potatoes.....75
Sweet " "75
Apples, per bushel.....75 @ \$1.00
Pears " "75 @ \$1.00
White beans, "\$1.25 @ \$1.50
Hydes, green, per pound.....05
Butter, " dry15 @ .20
Eggs.....10
Chickens.....18 @ 20
Meat, per bushel.....50
Peasants " "\$1.00
Pork, per pound.....5 @ .6
Lard, " "10 @ .10
Bacon, " "11 @ .10
Wool " "25 @ .30
Dry peaches per pound.....3 @ .4
Dry apples " "3 @ .4

These prices are furnished by the Hall Mfg. Co., and will be changed weekly.

Local Chirpings.

—Dr. Adair, the dentist, is in town.

—The Sigma Nu fraternity will give their annual hop and banquet to-morrow.

—Hymie Richardson, of Dawsonville, was in to see his friends this week.

—We were in error last week in stating that the Sunday School Convention would meet and the picnic come off to-morrow. It will be two weeks from to-morrow.

—Deputy Collector McAfee, of this place, who is now stationed at Canton, has been here the past two weeks attending court. He is one of the most efficient and faithful officers in the service.

—The Grand Jury presentations will not be published until next week. They have found a good many true bills against whiskey-sellers, and next court promises to be an interesting one.

—Samuel Montgomery, an old and respected citizen of Hightower district, this county, fell dead near his home on Monday last. He was probably 80 years old. No cause is assigned for his death unless it be old age.

—The entertainment at the College last Friday night was one of the best that Dahlonega people ever had the pleasure of witnessing and it reflected great credit on the energy and enterprise of the young ladies who participated in it.

—Dr. H. P. Clark, a very promising young doctor of Dawsonville, was in to see us this week. He has just graduated from the Medical College and has settled in Dawsonville where he has already received a lucrative practice.

—Ex-Judge Estes and several of the prominent citizens of Gainesville who witnessed the entertainment of the Coronado Hellenic society here last Friday night have requested that it be repeated at Gainesville within a short time.

—Benj. F. Anderson and Miss Mary Jones, all of this county, were married at the residence of the bride's father, John W. Jones, on last Sunday. The young couple have our congratulations. Rev. G. Hughes, of this place, performed the ceremony.

—Several of the boys and young men here are talking of organizing an amateur minstrel company for the purpose of giving several performances for the benefit of the young ladies who are endeavoring to purchase a piano for the college. If the fair ones will only aid them, the boys will begin at once to organize.

—All veterans of the 52nd Regiment should not forget to prepare for the re-union here on the 4th of July. There is nothing that will give Dahlonega people more pride than to entertain the old and worn veterans of the 52nd. All must prepare to come and we guarantee you a royal time.

—We noticed a statement made a few days ago that the Franklin mine, in Cherokee county, miners more gold than all the other mines in Georgia put together. There is a mistake in this. The Preacher, Barlow, Ralston, Gordon, Haud, Iry or Calhoun, either one, had more gold as the Franklin. People away from here do not know how much gold there is in this county.

NOT GUILTY,

IS THE VERDICT OF THE JURY IN THE SAINE MURDER CASE.

THE Demeanor of the Prisoners and the Points of Interest Brought out at the Trial.

When court opened Monday morning a crowd began to pour in to hear the trial of the murderers of Lawton Saine. Every seat was rapidly filled and when the three accused men—Jack Turner, Martin and John Lingerfelt—were brought into court every eye was at once turned upon them to see if they evinced any fear. They calmly took their seats and not a muscle in their faces moved. There was nothing to denote fear but an occasional uneasy yawning from Turner and Martin Lingerfelt who seemed to be more impressed than John Lingerfelt, who is a mere boy, only about 19 years old. They chatted pleasantly with their friends and counsel—Col. R. H. Baker, Col. H. P. Perry and Fletcher M. Johnson, Esq.

SELECTION OF THE JURY.

Every one knew that the selection of the jury would consume a great deal of time, and that the counsel for the defence and prosecution would select a jury with great care. Sheriff Satterfield had summoned 48 petit jurors. Out of these only 8 jurors were obtained, and Judge Wellborn ordered the sheriff to immediately select 12 more from parties in the court house. Out of these twelve a jury was made up as follows: W. T. Bryson, Jno. A. G. Peck, B. H. Brackett, Jno. A. Perry, Jno. Ray, Jno. C. Calhoun, Joel T. Miller, Samuel A. Smith, E. F. Jackson, Rice Arrendale, Hattie Huff and J. M. Hatfield.

A QUIET RESPONSE.

The prisoners stood still while Solicitor Thompson read the indictment against them, and when asked if they were guilty or not guilty, they answered almost in one voice and as quick as possible, "not guilty." They seemed very unconcerned and kept a chew of tobacco in their mouth constantly.

LAWSON SAINE'S WIFE.

Mrs. Saine, wife of the murdered man, was in the room with a young babe in her arms. She is a good looking, intelligent and quiet woman.

THE EVIDENCE.

The morning hours were consumed in the selection of a jury and the evidence in the case did not begin till after dinner.

The first witness called was Dr. C. H. Whelchel, who testified to making the post mortem examination. He explained to the jury the route of the ball; he was of the opinion that the ball could not have been fired from level ground; that the assassin must have stood on the bank above.

John W. Satterfield, coroner, testified to holding the inquest. He described to the jury the tracks leading from the road near the branch, where some one had crossed the fence, saw mud on fence; saw where some one had stepped in mud puddle after crossing fence; seemed to have stepped on their heels; tracked to the embankment where shooting occurred; couldn't swear positively that they were tracks of a human being; tracked away from the place of shooting in the direction from whence came.

Maxwell Saine, who was with his uncle the night of the shooting, sworn: Was going home with my uncle; met the three defendants at the branch; stopped and talked and all took a drink; talked about the election, and all seemed friendly; stayed at the branch one-fourth of an hour; separated and started for home; after defendants left Lawson and myself hunted for a jug a few minutes which we had hid in the corner of the fence; went up the road toward home and stopped about 100 yards from branch; turned around facing down the road

to take a drink and Lawson began to tell a joke; saw flash of pistol above us and Lawson said "I'm shot; they've killed me; send for Mary and the doctor;" saw man run off after shooting; could not tell who it was; in a few minutes the defendants returned; heard Mart say "poor Laws is killed"; Jack Turner asked "who killed Laws?" was about 5 minutes after meeting boys until shooting occurred. Cross-examined: When hunting for jug heard the defendants going on down the road laughing and talking.

Lawson died in about half an hour.

John Saine sworn and said: Lawton Saine was my brother; John Lingerfelt called me to fence and asked if boys were at home; about that time heard shot ring out, and John said somebody had killed Lawson; said he wouldn't stop until he killed him; did not see Mart Lingerfelt and Jack come up to where Lawson was shot; they came up in a few minutes afterwards; John said "they didn't kill the man they were aiming at"; Mart ran to Laws and said, "poor Laws was shot with a .32," noticed beggar-lice on the pants of Jack Turner; Mart had one of his pant legs wet up to his knees; said he had jumped into the spring branch; spring branch is only about an inch deep and a foot wide; he could not have wet his pants up to his knees by jumping into spring branch; the defendants and Lawson were always friendly so far as he knew; live half a mile from the place where the shooting occurred.

Mike Saine sworn and said: There was a dispute between the defendants and Lawson about a still; had heard Lawson tell road hands and others that the defendants had stole the still in Dawson county; heard the defendants say that if the talk about them stealing stills did not stop somebody's heart would be shot out; did not know whether the defendants knew that Lawson said it was a stolen still or not.

At night the Judge took his seal.

The prisoners were brought in, and had closely tied around their necks silk handkerchiefs. They deposed themselves in the same unconscious way that had characterized them all day long. They sat close to the jury and hardly a minute were their eyes turned away from the jury.

Solicitor Thompson was very unwell and asked to be excused. Col. Boyd was then forced to continue without any help.

Fletcher M. Johnson led off for the defence in an able argument for his clients in which he held the close attention of all for about 40 minutes.

He was followed by Col. Boyd for the prosecution in one of the best speeches ever heard in a court room. The immense crowd, in which were many ladies, were silent and attentive as if held spell bound by some magic influence.

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Maxwell, and he'll never give us away. If he'll stick we are solid; I talked very low and we could not hear all they said; they had been ad nearly every store and purchased something.

If You Want A Good Article
Of Pipe Tobacco ask your dealer for
"Our Tip."

LOCALS.

The Grand Jury has recommended that Col. R. H. Baker and Joseph Brown succeed themselves as School Commissioners and that Dr. C. H. Jones succeed J. P. Ownby.

Judge Wellborn left for home yesterday morning. Judge Brown will hold court at Blairsville for Judge Wellborn the 4th Monday in May, as he is interested in the majority of the cases.

Court adjourned sine die yesterday morning at 9 o'clock. The Grand Jury finished their work by 12 o'clock Wednesday and also adjourned. They found 24 true bills, of which 4 were for felony and the others for misdemeanors.

Mr. J. A. Bailey, of Dawson county, who is here selling the newly patented bee-bee-line, is meeting with success wherever he goes. He has undoubtedly a first-class bee-bee-line. Notice his "add" in this issue of the paper. He will canvass this and adjoining counties before a great while, and we can say for him that he is an upright and honest gentleman.

Memorial day (Tuesday) was observed in the usual way. In the evening the graves were decorated with lovely spring flowers, and speeches were made by Messrs. E. L. Phillips, D. Craig, K. A. Nesbit and Cols. H. H. Perry, M. G. Boyd and W. P. Price. The speeches were very touching and brought to the minds of the old veterans many events of twenty-odd years ago.

We scarcely knew how many pretty girls there were in Dahlonega until forty or fifty young ladies who were engaged in the entertainment appeared on the stage in white dresses. They might have been compared to a beautiful flower garden when in full bloom as the curtain rolled back and there they all stood. The entertainment throughout was a delightful one to the audience, who heartily applauded every act. The lecture of Sambo (J. T. Jones) kept the house in a continual laughter. A repetition of the entertainment about a month ago would be enjoyed. The net profits of the performance was about \$20.

For full particulars and directions see Circumferent in every pound of ANGUS COFFEE.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds and cannot be sold in competition with any article of low test, short weight and alum phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St. N. Y.

IT WILL PAY YOU

If you propose going West or North write to me. I represent the Short Line, FEED, D. BUSK, D. P. A. LOV 5-611, Atlanta, Ga.

WEAK & UNDEVELOPED

CARDS of cheetah, hyena, jaguar, deer, tiger, panther, etc., in an interesting collection in long runs in our issues. In reply to inquiry we will send a copy of our catalog, showing the various articles and the price of each. On the contrary, the advertisers are very anxious to sell their goods at a low price. We will give a general price list of all articles, by address.

\$25,000.00
IN GOLD!
WILL BE PAID FOR
ARBUCKLES' COFFEE WRAPPERS.
1 Premium, \$100.00
2 Premiums, \$500.00 each
5 Premiums, \$250.00 each
10 Premiums, \$150.00 each
20 Premiums, \$100.00 each
1,000 Premiums, \$10.00 each
For full particulars and directions see Circumferent in every pound of ANGUS COFFEE.

R. T. HARDIN, CLOCK AND WATCHMAKER, Public Square, Dahlonega, Ga.

WORK SOLICITED.

NOV 5

GEORGIA LUMPRIN COUNTY.

To all whom it may concern: James H. Rice has in due form applied to the undersigned for the guardianship of the persons and property of himself, Minnie Rice and Callie Rice, widow and daughter of Thomas H. Rice, late of said county, deceased. Notice is hereby given that his application will be heard at my office on the first Monday in May.

Given under my hand and official signature this 4th day of April 1887.

F. M. WILLIAMS, Ordinary.

Pr fee \$2.00.

FOR

MAN AND BEAST!

Mexican Mustang Liniment

CURES

Sciatica, Sprains, Contracted Muscles, Lumbar, Rheumatism, Strains, Eruptions, Burns, Stitches, Sciatica, Head Ail, Scrofula, Stings, Blackache, Gall, Worms, Bites, Gall, Sore, Saddle Gall, Bruxism, Sore, Sore, Sore, Sore, Cracks.

THIS GOOD OLD STAND-BY accomodates for everybody exactly what he needs it. One of the reasons for the great popularity of the Mustang Liniment is found in its universal application.

The Lumberman needs it as a cure for sciatica. The Housewife needs it for general family use. The Farmer needs it for his horses and his men. The Merchant needs it for his stock and his men.

The Merchant needs it for his stock and his men.

The Steamboat man or the Bantman needs it to keep his engine cool and active.

The Farmer needs it as a cure for his cattle.

The Stock-grower needs it as a cure for his stock.

The Railroad man needs it as a cure for his men.

The Physician needs it as a cure for his patients.

The Farmer needs it as a cure for his stock.

The Merchant needs it as a cure for his stock.

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FOR FARM AND GARDEN.

Cows that pay.

If a whole herd of say twenty cows will average 10,000 pounds of milk without weeding out or testing individual cows, then in all probability at least ten of them yield 6,000 pounds, and perhaps the other ten only 4,000 pounds each. In such a case it is easy to see says the National Stockman, that the best ten cows pay a liberal profit, but half of this is lost in making up the deficiency of the other ten. It is good practice to weigh the milk of each cow once a week for the season, and then weed out those that do not come up to a profitable yield.

A Remedy for the Cabbage-Worm.

An experiment tried by C. C. Young, of Henry County, O., results in the discovery that unheated wood ashes prevent the ravages of the cabbage worm and the deposit of eggs by the millers. He says: "I took dry, unheated wood ashes, full strength, and splashed right on top of each plant, from half to a full bushel, determined to kill the worm if it killed the cabbage (which was sure of total destruction in any way, if no better remedy could be found than had been applied), and, to my satisfaction and almost astonishment, the first application proved a radical cure, killing almost instantly every worm touched by the ashes. I took pains to get the plant by hitting it lightly with my foot, to shake the ashes thoroughly through the leaves, to save to make soap of every worm. The plants were not only uninjured by the ashes, but started with new life and energy. The swarm of millers which had constantly hovered over the patch seemed to leave in disgust, and no further trouble was experienced for several weeks, but a rapid and unmolested growth of the plant ensued." [Rural Record.]

Care of Breeding Sows.

When the sow has been properly fed on coarse and cooling foods, so that she is not in a feverish condition, she may be expected to do well unless overfed after the pigs are born. This is often the case, and the effects are very injurious. Strong food of any kind should be avoided, as it tends to inflame the blood, which is always, at such a time, in a more or less feverish condition. This fact is quite often overlooked, and the owner thinks he must brace up his sow with plenty of good food. This is the very worst thing that he could do, as it overstimulates the milk glands, and thus inflames the udders.

The udders are inflamed they are very sore, and the sow will often refuse to let the pigs suck, although she will lie down frequently. In jumping up she is sure to step on some of the pigs and then kill them outright, or injure them badly. The sow should be in such a condition of health, that she will not get up for hours after the pigs are born, nor while they are being born. This is the natural course, and the owner thinks he must brace up his sow with plenty of good food. This is the very worst thing that he could do, as it overstimulates the milk glands, and thus inflames the udders.

Orchard trees generally get too much pruning. In young trees only thin out so as not to have the main leaders crossing or interfering with one another, or when a few shoots grow much stronger than the rest, cut these away. I insist on all the branches in young trees growing only on a perfect equality. On older trees which have been bearing a number of years it will often benefit to cut away a large portion of the bearing limbs.

There are many farmers who seem not to realize how much they lose during the year that a little forethought would prevent. They will admit, that in which they feel a certain lot of pigs, for instance, waste some of the food, but appear to think that the loss is so little each day that it does not amount to anything. They would be surprised if they should ascertain how large a sum represents at the end of the year the total of these small losses each day.

Providing a better feeding place to save the food and giving better shelter that will affect a saving in the amount required to keep the pigs gaining will in many places save a handsome sum during the year.

Some people think that if a certain quantity of feed will keep an animal in good condition twice as much will keep an animal twice as well. Now this is a grave mistake, for when an animal gets too much feed it suffers immediately.

Many of the diseases that fowls are subjected to come from overfeeding. A fowl that is stuffed with food does not digest properly. The digestive organs become weak and diseases follow, foremost among them being the dreaded cholera. This is simply a fever caused chiefly by indigestion. When a fowl becomes fat from overfeeding the blood is poisoned and the system becomes disordered. One sick bird poisons another and thus the disease spreads.

Keep on gathering and planting nuts. It is the coming industry. The alleged difficulty of transplanting nuts, trees, is nothing more or less than false alarm sounded by the careless operator.

An English gardener advises trapping ants with bones upon which some meat has been left, and dipping occasionally in hot water. For "slugs and wine worms" he uses pieces of potato or carrots.

It is folly to use poor mares for breeding purposes, mares that are not well developed or have vicious tendencies, or are lacking in common sense, as they, as well as their sires, have the power of transmitting such qualities to their offspring.

Parker Earle thinks there has been yet no absolute overproduction of good fruit, but the cause of low prices is defective distribution. When fruit, by cheap and rapid transportation, is brought within the reach of everybody, there will be no more much.

For the practical production of pods there is no need of fancy breeding. So many raisers of the standard breeds can be found within a short journey of almost any farmer, that he need not lack for a bear quite similar to his "typical" without breeding to one closely related.

Never take fresh eggs near lard, fruit, cheese, fish or other articles, from which any odor arises. The eggs are extremely active in absorbing power, and in a very short time they are contaminated by the particles of objects in their neighborhood by which the peculiar and exquisite taste of a new laid egg is destroyed.

Boat in calves is really an acute attack of indigestion, which often proves fatal almost immediately. Taken in time it may be relieved by a teaspoonful of baking soda and ground ginger dissolved in a quarter pint of boiling water and poured down the calf's throat. To do this a long-necked bottle may be used. Rub the stomach briskly, and make the calf move about, if possible, to get rid of the wind.

Red spider is quite a common enemy among house plants, and can only be well dealt with by spraying applicators or with fish oil sprays.

The kidney is the most important organ in the body. It is the kidney, as far as the body is concerned, that is the seat of all disease. If the kidneys are diseased, the blood speaks up this disease and takes it all through the system. In a healthy body the kidneys are able to resist the attacks of this poison, and the disease often takes the form of and is known as Bright's Disease. The real cause of the trouble was inactive kidneys.

They do this with quinine, morphia, or with salts and other poisons, hoping that the kidneys may be strengthened while the kidneys continue to waste away.

The same quantity of blood that passes through the kidneys is sent to the heart. If the kidneys are diseased, the blood speaks up this disease and takes it all through the system. In a healthy body the kidneys are able to maintain the natural activity of the kidneys, and to neutralize all the poisons that are introduced into the body.

It is the kidney, as far as the body is concerned, that is the seat of all disease.

They may regard this article as an advertisement, and refuse to believe it, but that is the truth, and it has not been denied.

Careful investigation and research are proving beyond a doubt that this organ is the most important organ in the body.

If the kidney is diseased, the heart is

weak, and the lungs are easily affected.

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